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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Amendments to the National Currency Act.

Assault on Mr. Grinnell of Iowa by Gen. Rousseau of Kentucky.

The Bill Creating the Grade of Admiral Passed by the Senate.

Desultory Debate in the Senate on the Appropriation for the Paris Exhibition.

Senator Wade Makes a Violent and Silly Attack on Our Representatives at Foreign Courts.

Speech of Mr. Harris in Opposition to the Reconstruction Bill.

He Declares Himself an Old Line Democrat and Asserts the Right of Secession.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The amendments to the National Currency Act reported by Mr. HOOPER to-day from the House Committee on Banks and Currency, are the result of a patient investigation and consideration of the workings of the act as thus far developed. The principal changes are the reduction of the per centage of currency to which each bank shall be entitled, amounting to just ten per cent. on all banks whose capital exceeds $300,000, with a proviso that no bank shall have a circulation exceeding $1,000,000. The latter amendment will affect nine banks with circulation already out in excess of that amount—six in New-York, two in Boston and one in Baltimore. Those most prominently affected by it are the Merchants' National Bank, of Boston, with a circulation of two millions, and the Fourth National and National Bank of Commerce in New-York, the former with a circulation of nearly two millions, and the latter with a circulation of six millions. The principal other features of the amendments are, requiring the banks acting as redeeming agents in the several cities specified by law to redeem their own issues and the issues of the banks for whom they act as redeeming agents in the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and a provision requiring the United States Treasurer, whenever the deposits of public money in any depository exceed the amount of bonds deposited for the security thereof, to transfer such excess at once to the United States Treasury. In the matter of taxation the Committee could do but little in the way of responding to the urgent appeals of the banks for relief. The tax on circulation was reduced from one to one-half of one per cent. per annum, and the tax on capital taken off; but the latter will afford little relief as it was already exempt when invested in United States bonds, which covers nearly the whole amount. No change in or exemption from local taxation could be effected. It is understood that an effort will be made in the House to reduce the tax on deposits from one-quarter to one-eighth of one per cent., as the revenue from that source is now several hundred per cent. greater than the expenses of the Currency Bureau, which it was originally designed to meet.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.

The assault of Gen. ROUSSEAU upon Mr. GRINNELL, which took place this afternoon at the east front of the capitol, is the absorbing topic to-night. The account given of the affair by the parties themselves and the eye witnesses agree in the main. From these several accounts it appears that after the House had adjourned, Mr. GRINNELL was seen passing out of the rotunda through the door leading to the east front of the Capitol, followed closely by Gen. ROUSSEAU. When Mr. GRINNELL had arrived near the steps leading to the ground, he was overtaken by Gen. ROUSSEAU, who tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Mr. GRINNELL, I have been waiting four days anxiously for an apology from you for the gross insult of last Monday, on the floor of the House." Mr. GRINNELL replied, "I have no apology to make, Sir; I have nothing to say." Gen. ROUSSEAU quickly answered, "I'll teach you, Sir;" and at once applied a rattan cane rapidly upon the shoulders and face of Mr. GRINNELL, striking him once or twice upon the right and left shoulders, and then upon each side of the face, when the cane broke. Mr. GRINNELL then grasped Gen. ROUSSEAU by the arms, remarking as he did so, "I don't want to hurt you, Sir." ROUSSEAU, jerking away from GRINNELL's grasp, replied: "Nor do I wish to hurt you, Sir, but I want to disgrace you, Sir." "All right, all right, Sir," rejoined GRINNELL, "you didn't hurt me much, Sir; all right," and stooping down he picked up a piece of the cane, and starting off again, said, "All right, Sir." The several witnesses gave some additional colloquy, but the parties themselves do not recollect anything further than what is above set forth, nor do the additional statements of the witnesses alter the facts as we have given them. Whatever else was added was mere prolongation of the colloquy, or some words that might emphasize the remarks of the parties. It does not appear that any attempt was made by the witnesses to interfere whilst the contestants were engaged in their pugilistic exercise, and the whole thing was of very brief duration. Gen. ROUSSEAU has been out of his seat for the past two days, but just before the adjournment he was seated in the House by the side of a member to whom he made some allusion to the insult he had received from Mr. GRINNELL, but did not evince any passion or excitement. Whether Gen. ROUSSEAU had determined to attack Mr. GRINNELL prior to the encounter, does not appear from the statements of witnesses, but Gen. ROUSSEAU himself states that he had been informed on Tuesday last that Mr. GRINNELL had promised to apologize and was about to prepare a written retraction of what he had said in debate on Monday last, and therefore he (ROSSEAU) waited until to-day and believing that sufficient time had elapsed for the coming of this proposed apology, he approached Mr. GRINNELL. The latter is not seriously bruised, and there is but slight swelling on the cheek where the cane was applied. It is generally believed that ROUSSEAU was under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault. It is not known what steps, if any, will be taken by the House with regard to this assault.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular instructing all disbursing officers of the Ordnance Department to deposit the public funds, for which they are accountable, with Assistant Treasurers of the United States only and special Government depositories. Funds received for the sale of public property, excepting the ordinary sales of subsistence stores were, without unnecessary delay, to be deposited in the nearest of said depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the appropriations to which they belong, unless they receive special orders from the ordnance officer. No transfer of funds from one depository to another will be made without the special authority of the Secretary of War. Public funds will remain in the depository until needed for disbursement to the public creditors and the disbursements from the identical funds received from the depository.

CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

The court-martial in the case of Lieut.-Col. E. E. PAULDING, Paymaster of this District, who has been tried for violation of orders in transferring public money to the Merchants' National Bank, has concluded its sitting and is now engaged in making up its findings. The Judge-Advocate concluded his argument to-day.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY READY.

The Senate Finance Committee have about concluded their consideration of the Tax Bill, and will report it to the Senate on Monday at the latest. The Committee have worked with great industry and a desire to perfect the bill in a practical manner. Among the changes from the House bill are the following: They have added to the free list sulphur, saltpetre, American wines, cordage and cast-iron water pipes. They have taken out mowers and reapers, woodenware, sorghum machinery and iron bridges; also paper, except printing, levying a tax of five per cent. on all other qualities. The tax on clothing is raised from one to two per cent. Cotton is cut down from five to two per cent. In place of the *ad valorem* rate on cigars, they have substituted a uniform rate of $10 per thousand on all cigars valued at over $12,000. The tax on smoking tobacco is fixed at 15c. per lb., instead of 20c. The House section in regard to moieties is stricken out, as are also all the House amendments to the income tax, thus leaving the tax as it now stands. The tax of ten per cent. on the issues of State Banks is suspended for one year, from July 1st next.

INDICTMENT OF GEORGE M. GAYLE.

The United States District Court Grand Jury for the Southern District of Alabama, Judge BUSTEED's district, has found a bill of indictment against GEO. M. GAYLE, on the joint charge of murder and conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government. GAYLE has been arrested and held to answer in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, He will be remembered as the man who advertised in the Selma papers for contributions to a fund of $1,000,000 to procure the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and who was brought here under arrest last Summer, but finally released and allowed to return.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION EXPENSES.

Senators WADE and HOWARD made strong opposition this afternoon in the Senate to appropriation for the Paris Exposition, The grounds of their opposition were that LOUIS NAPOLEON has evinced such unfriendly feeling toward this Government. That we could not, with proper self-respect, participate in the proposed exposition. Mr. WADE denounced the French Emperor as a robber-tyrant and despot, and unfit to be recognized either as a gentleman or a statesman.

EXAMINATION OF WEST POINT CADETS.

A board of three officers of the regular army has been ordered by the Secretary of War to proceed to West Point to-morrow for the purpose of making a physical examination of the cadets who have been designated for admission to the Military Academy, as well as to examine those who have recently graduated, as to their physical qualifications for service.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN FAIR.

There is a contest at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Fair, over a beautiful gold-headed cane, which is to be presented to the Senator receiving the largest number of votes. It lies mainly between Senators HARRIS and DOOLITTLE. The price of a vote is fifty cents, and not a little canvassing is resorted to in order to keep the favorite of either party ahead.

The tables of the different States are covered with contributions from friends near and distant, who are earnestly devoted to the success of this noble and humane cause.

Among other attractions is Prof. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of the Writing Department of the International Business Colleges, occupying a neat platform in the centre of the building, executing specimens of off-hand penmanship before the audience, and when finished are sold for the benefit of the Fair. This gentlemen is at present engrossing, in a very elaborate and artistic manner, a series of resolutions adopted by the New-York Associated Press, to be presented to Mr. FREDERICK HUDSON, on his retiring from the New-York *Herald*.

THE PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*, by Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN J. CRAVEN, M. D., and former physician of the prisoner, has just made its appearance in this city. It embraces details and incidents in his captivity, particulars concerning his health and habits, together with many conversations on topics of great public interest.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH AUSTRIA.

Minister MOTLEY, on the 6th of May, addressed a letter to the Austrian Government, in which he remarks that in the opinion of the United States the time seems to have arrived when the position of their Government in relation to Mexico should frankly and distinctly be made known to the Imperial Royal Government, and to all others whom it may directly concern. He is accordingly instructed to state that the United States sincerely desire that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the ground of non-intervention in Mexico, which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France. They could not but regard as a matter of serious concern the dispatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico while the subject he was thus directed to present to the Austrian Government remains under consideration. Forcible and armed interference by European Powers with the established institutions on the Western Continent was long ago proclaimed, on the highest official authority, to be considered a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. He reports the earnest hope that it may not be found inexpedient to postpone the departure of fresh troops from Austria to Mexico until such answer to his communication as may be made shall have been cordially and deliberately considered by the United States Government.

Count MENSDORFF, May 30, says:

"In consideration of his reply the undersigned, although not showing all the points of view developed in Mr. MOTLEY's note, is, nevertheless, in a position to announce to him that, in consequence of the above-mentioned consideration, the necessary measures have been taken in order to suspend the departure of the newly-enlisted volunteers for Mexico. In the firm conviction that the Cabinet at Washington will see in this proceeding of the Imperial Government a further motive to persevere in its neutral attitude toward Mexico, as well as a new proof of the sincere desire of the Imperial Government to keep off all that could act unfavorably on the relations of both countries, the undersigned avails himself, &c., MENSDORFF."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, June 14.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. MORGAN said he hoped the Bankrupt Bill would be reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee at an early day, so as to enable the Senate to pass it. He expressed himself in favor of the bill that recently passed the House on the subject.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

A joint resolution explanatory of an act granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes was passed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain saline lands containing mineral springs; which was ordered to be printed.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the appointment of Paymasters in the Navy, which was passed. It goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments. As passed by the Senate it provides that the appointments to be made under the act of May 3, 1866, for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy may be made from the number of Acting-Assistant Paymasters of the Navy, who have performed duty during the war, and who at the time of their appointment shall not be over thirty-two years of age.

SEC. 2 authorizes the President to waive the required examination of such officers of the Pay Department of the Navy as are on duty abroad and cannot be examined, provided that they shall be examined as soon as practicable after their return.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Friday, the 15th inst., was, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and explained its provisions in a brief speech.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to creating the office of Admiral, He has very high respect for Admiral FARRAGUT, as he had for Gen. GRANT. He should be opposed, however, to making the office of General for GRANT as he was to making that of Admiral for FARRAGUT. He thought there was some place where this hero worship should end. These two officers had been rewarded already by the highest offices in the army and navy, and he was opposed to making new offices for them. He would vote for the salary of $10,000, but against the new office of Admiral.

Mr. GRIMES said he would be willing to strike out the office of Admiral and increase the pay of Vice-Admiral to $10,000.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it would be but a matter of justice for the Government to show its appreciation of the services of Gen. GRANT. He did not think it inconsistent with a republican form of government that we should have a General at the head of the army, and an Admiral at the head of the navy.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped Mr. GRIMES would not make the modification he had spoken of.

The question on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee to insert the words "one Admiral" in the first section, was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN called for the yeas and nays on it.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cragin, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Norton, Ramsey, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Harris, Henderson, Howard. Morrill, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury—11.

The bill was then passed, with an amendment as an additional section that second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as naval officers. It now goes to the House.

THE POTOMAC BRIDGE.

A joint resolution, appropriating $10,000 for repairing the Potomac Bridge, was passed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The consideration of the joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the Paris Exhibition was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. GRIMES, providing that no officers shall be appointed nor money paid under this resolution until the Imperial Government shall have given proper assurances to this Government of the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from the territory of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against the pending resolution, alleging that Congress had no right to appropriate money for such a purpose.

Mr. HARRIS said he had reliable information that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico before October next.

Mr. HOWARD did not think the French troops would soon be voluntarily withdrawn from Mexico.

Mr. HOWE did not think the pending resolution was the proper resentment of the insult in the presence of French troops, it insult there were. If the United States Government and people were wronged, they should redress the wrong as a sovereign Power.

Mr. WADE was of the opinion that this country would not be benefitted by representation at the exhibition. It was gotten up, he said, to enhance the glory and grandeur of the Napoleonic dynasty, and learned sages we sent there would come back with their heads filled with the glory of monarchical institutions. That was the way with all these shallow scientific men. It was the way with our representatives when sent to European Courts. It took them scarcely a month to get infatuated with the aristocracies by which they were surrounded. Our present representative at the French Court was a complete snob. And who was this man, NAPOLEON, for whose glory the whole exhibition was being gotten up? He was a man who had committed the greatest crimes that could be committed against a free people and a sister Republic of ours. It was the duty of the United States to act in this matter, and see that the people of Mexico were not overridden by this robber. It was its duty to drive the French out of Mexico.

Mr. DAVIS spoke against the resolution. He was opposed to spending money for such a purpose. He was opposed, also, to the amendment of Mr. GRIMES, not because he did not indorse the principle in it, but because he believed it too grave a matter to attach to such a resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not think by giving attention to these industrial exhibitions was making obeisance to Kings—it was making obeisance to industry. This grand fair of the nations was from an idea borrowed from America. It was essentially an American institution.

Mr. McDOUGALL said the "holy alliance" was but a movement of which the present movement in Europe was the counterpart. He believed it was the policy of NAPOLEON to circumscribe the powers and influence of the North American Republic. The republican sentiment of the French was with the United States. When NAPOLEON sent MAXIMILIAN to Mexico, he committed a greater mistake than was supposed his uncle made when he disavowed his lawful wife and married Theresa. He held that NAPOLEON was the worst enemy of the United States living at the present time.

Mr. WILSON did not believe Mr. GRIMES' amendment at all relevant to the joint resolution. He would therefore vote for the original proposition and against the amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said there could be no doubt that the Monroe Doctrine was a cherished faith of the American people; but there was a time for every thing, and the present was not the time for the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine. Eight millions of people were denied representation in Congress and taxed without their consent. A larger territory than Mexico, rightfully belonging to the Union, was excluded from it. There was no republican government in some of the adhering States to-day. The was none in Maryland, none in Tennessee, and none in Missouri. Was there a republican government South of the Potomac? He (Mr. SAULSBURY) maintained that there was not.

Mr. GRIMES said he had offered the amendment merely to get an expression of opinion on the subject of the French occupation of Mexico, and he was gratified with the unanimity with which the course of the French Empire had been denounced. His object having been accomplished he would withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment precluding members of Congress or others holding office of honor and trust under the Government from being Commissioners under the act, which was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 in coin for the erection of buildings in Paris for the accommodation of the United States.

Pending the consideration of the above amendment the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, and to provide for funding the indebtedness of the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

AN ARMY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a substitute for the House Bill for the reorganization of the army. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted, and postponed till Tuesday next.

A COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to create the collection district of Corpus Christi, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Senate bill to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as Examiners and Assistant Examiners, the salary fixed by law for the duties performed by them, which was before the House at its adjournment yesterday, came up in order, and Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, withdrew his motion to lay it on the table.

After some discussion, in which Mr. WENTWORTH informed Mr. JENCKES, who had charge of the bill, that after getting a bankrupt law through the House he now wanted to bankrupt the Treasury, the bill was passed by a vote of 65 to 41.

THE NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATION.

Mr. WHALEY presented the credentials of LEWIS HANES, claiming to be elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the objection that that Committee had made its final report, and consequently was discharged.

The Speaker overruled the objection, stating that the Committee had not been discharged, that various matters had been referred to it, which it had not reported, and that at all events the House had the right to refer a matter to it.

ASSAY OFFICES.

The House resumed consideration of the bill, which was up yesterday, to establish assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and at Boise City, Idaho, and to discontinue the French mints at Dallas City, Oregon, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.

Mr. HENDERSON concluded the speech which he had commenced yesterday, by offering an amendment to strike out all in the bill referring to Oregon, and to add a section amending the act of July 4, 1864, by transferring the branch mint at Dallas City to Portland.

The debate was participated in by Messrs. ALLISON, MORRILL and THAYER.

Mr. HENDERSON's amendment was rejected by 61 to 73, and the bill was passed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the National Currency Act, which was read twice and recommitted with leave to report at any time.

The bill amends the section of the National Currency Act in the following particulars;

SECTION 19. Gives the Comptroller of the Currency additional powers to proceed summarily against any bank which may be found, or which he has reason to believe has been guilty of any violation of the banking law. He may appoint a commission at any time to investigate the affairs of any bank, and upon satisfactory proof that any bank is not carrying on the legitimate business of banking, he may appoint a receiver to close up its affairs.

SEC. 21. Reduces the circulation of all National Banks whose capital exceeds $300,000, ten per cent., and provides that no bank shall have a circulation of more than $1,000,000, and also provides that such reduction may be enforced by a retention of the interest on any bonds deposited in the Treasury. The reduction must take place by the 1st of January, 1867.

It provides further that there shall be thirty millions additional bank circulation, in the place of this reduction of fifteen millions, to be used for the conversion of old State banks into National banks, and fifteen millions for new banks in the Southern and other States, which have secured thus far the least ratable proportion of banking capital of the total amount, which is not to exceed the present amount of three hundred millions.

SEC. 29. Provides that no person, firm or corporation shall become the debtor of any bank to an extent exceeding one-tenth of its paid-up capital stock, unless such liability is secured by United States collaterals or *bona-fide* bills of exchange, or of regularly made and discounted paper, actually owned by the party for whom it is discounted, and the officers and directors are made liable for any violation of this section, and the bank is subject to a penalty of $1,000.

SEC. 32. Continues the present system of redemption, with the additional requirements that the redeeming bank in the several cities, as now provided, shall be required to redeem its own notes, and the notes of any association for which it creates a redeeming agent in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, thus establishing what has been known as the Suffolk Bank system throughout the country.

SEC. 34. Requires monthly returns from each bank to the Comptroller of the Currency to be sworn to by the President and Cashier, and the quarterly returns to be verified under oath by a majority of the Board of Directors. The details of the returns are also considerably increased.

SEC. 41. Reduces the tax on circulation from one-half of one per cent. semi-annually to one-fourth of one per cent., and also takes off the tax on the capital, leaving the tax on deposits as at present, and making no change in the local taxation.

SEC. 45. Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from any Government depository any public money in excess of the amount secured by the amount of bonds deposited to secure the safe keeping of such public money.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the proposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, made a report, which was agreed to.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend to the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, the provisions of the act of July 4, 1863, in reference to the Court of Claims, which was read three times and passed.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to authorize the Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, and to establish it as a post road, which was read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Mr. WINDOM addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. WINDOM said the real issue between Congress and the rebels was, "Shall traitors rule the nation they fought four years to destroy?" It was not a question whether the South should be represented, for all agree that she must be, and all desired that she should be at the earliest moment possible, consistent with public safety. But the question was, "Shall her representatives be admitted here at once without the imposition of any conditions whatever?" The President and his supporters insist upon immediate and unconditional admission without any protection to the freedmen to whom the faith of the Government has been pledged, without any change in the basis of representation whereby the gross inequality of making the vote of the Southern rebel equal to the votes of two Northern soldiers, shall be remedied without any disfranchisement of leading perjured and dangerous traitors, and without any prohibitions against the assumption and payment of the rebel debt, or of rebel claims for loss of slaves. The Union Party demanded that the plighted faith of the nation to the humble freedman should be maintained; that the basis of representation shall be made just and equitable; that prominent traitors, who have once sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and violated their oaths, shall not be allowed to make or execute laws for loyal men; that the national debt shall never be repudiated, and that the national obligations to pay bounties and pensions to soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans shall never be questioned; that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or paid by the Federal or State Governments; that these guarantees shall be embedded in the firm foundations of the republic, where neither treason or rebellion shall ever reach them, and that these shall be made a condition precedent to the full restoration of the rebel States.

Mr. WINDOM proceeded to argue from these premises in support of the bill. He concluded by saying that the power of this nation is yet in the hands of the loyal people; they have purchased it at a fearful cost; they will keep it until equal and exact justice is secured to every citizen, and until the republic, free, united and prosperous, shall have achieved its glorious mission among the nations of the earth.

Mr. HARRIS addressed the House in opposition. He declared that in principle he now stood as he had stood after the war was declared—as he had stood in the last Congress when he received its crown of censure—as he had stood in prison and before the infernal instrument of tyranny, a court-martial; and, as he stood in principle, so would he stand in practice whenever occasion might require. He declared himself an old-line Democrat, believing in the doctrine of secession, believing that the several States of the Union have the right to separate from it, each acting for itself. He declared his belief that abuses and usurpations had been practiced and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental compact that the Southern States were justified in going out, and his further belief that by their ordinances of secession they did go out, and thereby became to this Union foreign States. These convictions he could not change, and he did not expect they would ever be removed. He would most assuredly proclaim them, and stand by them as long as a single citizen of the Confederate States was in chains or subject to penalty for asserting them. There was no particular or personal consideration which could prompt him to such a desertion. What, Sir, said he, I that believe them right—I that would have joined them if the sovereign State of Maryland had said so—to desert them now in their utmost need, when I can legitimately give them such protection as is in my power honestly to give? Never! The House would readily conceive, he continued, that he was adverse to the reconstruction policy of the President, and ANDREW JOHNSON had been consistent with the views of the late President, with those of the Republican Party, and with his own declaration from the time he abandoned the Democratic Party. He concurred, however, in the President's vetoes, and with one paragraph in his speech of the 22d of February, that wherein he proclaims "No taxation without representation." In his view the Southern seceded States had no right to representatives on this floor or in the Senate. Neither had they a right to furnish the country with a President or a Vice-President. He, when he could not avoid it, acquiesced in *de facto* Governments and *de facto* Presidents; but if he could be expected to cast his vote at the next election for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the *status* of Tennessee herself must be changed completely. She must be admitted into the Union by act of Congress upon her application to become a member of it. But no Congressional bill for that purpose could ever receive his vote so long as the test oath disgraced the statute book. He would do all he could to remove it, and rescue the noble citizens of the South from the slavery and degradation it imposed, even though that led to a continuance of the dissolution of the Union. Under the test oath only fourteen men, who misrepresented their constituents, would be admitted. When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, the post of honor is a private station. He replied at some length to a speech made some time since by Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota. Referring to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, he said MARY SURRAT was convicted, of course. She was tried by a Court-martial; her immediate execution was ordered; she entreated for four days to enable her to overcome the shock and the better to prepare her soul to meet her God. "Not an hour!" thundered forth the voice from the War Department; "On with the gallows, the coffin and the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of mercy sought the ear of a higher authority and probably a more merciful heart, but PRESTON KING was janitor that day and they were excluded. Where is PRESTON KING? Echo answers where! She was thus executed speedily, and notwithstanding application has been made in behalf of her heart-broken daughter for her remains, those remains are still in the keeping of the War Department. Pontius Pilate delivered the body of Jesus to Joseph of Arimathea, but a worse than Pontius Pilate is here.

Let us look now at a Southern picture: John Brown was arrested for a crime kindred to that of BOOTH; he was in the most formal manner tried, being allowed every facility for defence, no special test-oath being urged to prevent the services of any advocate; he was legally and justly convicted to be hung; between his conviction and execution ample time was given him for the settlement of his worldly affairs and for the preparation of his soul for eternity; after execution, his remains were placed in a decent coffin and handed over to his friends. Returning again to the question of the right of secession, he said that that doctrine was born with the Constitution, and became a ruling principle of the ruling Democratic Party, being inserted in its platform from 1798 to the late war.

[Mr. HARRIS in speaking took a stand near the main aisle, in front of the Speaker's chair. The anxiety to hear his speech was so great that, his voice being weak and his words inaudible throughout the Hall, members gathered into the seats and standing places in his vicinity, where they remained throughout the delivery of the whole speech, notwithstanding the thermometer stood at 86, and that a general distribution of palm-leaf fans had become necessary.]

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. LE BLOND rose and, in the name of the Democratic Party, dissented from the views and opinions expressed by Mr. HARRIS. The Democratic Party did not believe that the Southern States ever were out of the Union, or ever had the right to go out of the Union. In that it differed both with the gentleman from Maryland and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS.)

Mr. DAWES rose and said that the remarks of Mr. LE BLOND, touching Mr. STEVENS, should not go to the country unnoticed, and, as that gentleman was not now in the House, he denied, for him, that he held the position that, under the Constitution, the Southern States had any right to go out of the Union. He (DAWES) did not believe with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or the gentleman from Maryland, that those States were out of the Union; but he understood the position of Mr. STEVENS to be, not that they had any right to go out of the Union, but that they fought themselves out, were recognized as belligerents, and were conquered; and that those States were now conquered territory. In that he differed from the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that, although the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Messrs. STEVENS and DAWES) might differ in theory, they seemed to agree in practice, and that the result of that practice was to prevent the Southern States being represented by loyal men.

Mr. DAWES denied that he had any desire to keep, by legislation or otherwise, any loyal man from representing a loyal constituency, and said that no vote of his had ever contributed to such a result.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed a desire to find out how the gentleman from Massachusetts reconciled his theory and his practice.

Mr. DAWES professed his perfect ability to reconcile before his constituents and the country every vote he had given with the theory which he had advanced on more than one occasion touching the right of representation of the States lately in rebellion. He had not departed one iota from the principles laid down by him in the Louisiana and Virginia election cases in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and he thought the House was coming fast to the position which he had assumed on those occasions, and which had been then adopted by large and controlling majorities.

Mr. LE BLOND and Mr. ELDRIDGE were both on the floor at once, seeking the chance of catechising the member from Massachusetts, but Mr. DAWES, without yielding to either, went on to aver his belief that it would be better for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE), before catechising him on that point to reconcile his own harmony of action with that of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. ELDRIDGE obtained the floor, and said that knowing the views of the Chairman of the Committee on Elections (Mr. DAWES), he had endeavored to persuade him to offer a proposition to admit members as they presented themselves from districts where the representation was based on loyalty, and where the member elect was loyal, and he wondered why the gentleman, in his zeal for the restoration of the olden times, had not done so. He wondered why loyal representatives from Tennessee should be kept waiting here for seven long months, while the gentleman from Massachusetts never once moved or voted for their admission. He (Mr. ELDRIDGE) had, from the bottom of his heart, desired that that peace which we have conquered by arms (contemptuous laughter from the Republican side,) might be consummated by a full representation in Congress. He had offered to vote, and to guarantee that the members on his side would vote to admit Southern representatives by districts without regard to anything else. The members on his side believed that the Union was not destroyed, but that they had saved the Union, [more contemptuous laughter,] and that the only need now was for statesmen to act in conjunction with the army, and the Union would be entirely restored. If the gentleman from Massachusetts, with his distinguished ability and great influence, had moved in the early period of the session for the admission of loyal representatives from loyal districts of the South, the Southern States might to-day be represented in Congress. He differed entirely from the doctrines both of the gentleman from Maryland (HARRIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS.) The Southern States were not out of the Union and could not get out.

Mr. DAWES, resuming the floor, said there never had been a time during the session when, if evidence had been presented to him of the election of a loyal and true man, from a loyal and true district, he would not have voted to admit him to a seat, and welcomed him with open arms. There never had been a time when he was not anxious for the opportunity of making the selection, and drawing the distinction between the loyal representative of a loyal district and those who would present themselves with blood-red hands, the representatives of traitors.

Mr. RANDALL, (of Penn.,) commented upon the fact, that the credentials of loyal Southern representatives were referred, without debate, to the Reconstruction Committee instead of to the Election Committee, of which the gentleman from Massachusetts was the able and distinguished Chairman; and he asked that gentleman why he had voted for such a course.

Mr. DAWES was about to answer when Mr. BOUTWELL rose, on his own side, and inquired of him whether he meant to say that he was in favor of the admission of a loyal Representative from any district of the eleven States recently in rebellion when he was satisfied that a majority of the people of that district were loyal to the Government, without regarding the institutions of the State, and knowing whether it had established laws and framed a Constitution to secure the rights of all men, without regard to race or color? If that were the position of his colleague he, as one member of the House, and as a citizen of Massachusetts and a Representative of a portion of his people, objected and dissented.

Mr. DAWES informed his colleague that if he had not been quite so impatient, the answer which he had been about to make to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RANDALL) would have rendered it unnecessary for him to ask the question. He had regretted exceedingly that when Congress met, the President had not laid before it the Constitutions adopted by the various Southern States, and that these and all the papers and evidence accompanying them had not been referred to a joint Committee, whose duty it would have been to inquire first whether these Constitutions were Republican in form; second, whether they embodied the views of the loyal people of the States; and third, whether that loyal people had the power to maintain that Republican form of Government. At the same time the credentials of members elect from those States should have gone to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked his colleague how a community could possibly be authorized, through any organization, to issue credentials that could be regarded by the House or any of its Committees as credentials, until the right of that community to be considered as a State within the Union had been recognized by the constituted authorities of the Government; and, therefore, how it could have been consistent or proper for one Committee of Congress to be considering the right of South Carolina to be represented at all, and another Committee of the House to be considering the credentials issued by the so-called authorities of South Carolina.

Mr. DAWES confessed his entire agreement with his colleague in the first part of his proposition, but he differed with him on the question of the right of any seceded State to representation. He believed in their right of representation from the beginning, but he also believed in their incapacity. The question with him was, whether they were capable, not whether they were entitled. Whenever they should stand up, clothed in their right mind, then they would be capable of electing representatives.

While this discussion was going on, and enlisting the anxious attention of members, a storm, which had been coming up for some time, burst over the Capitol, darkening the air so much that it became necessary to light up the hall with gas.

Mr. RAYMOND obtained the floor to speak on the bill to-morrow.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. DELANO offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, reciting that the present duty on imported wool affords no protection to the American wool-grower, and yields very little revenue to the Government; that an expectation prevails that the present duty is to be increased at the present session of Congress. That expectation is causing large importations for future consumption, whereby the revenue of the nation from that source is being materially affected, and that the present clip of wool is being purchased by speculators at prices which do not remunerate the wool-grower, in consequence of the delay in reforming the present tariff; and resolving that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to give the subject immediate attention, and to report at the earliest possible day.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

Mr. COOK offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to commutation of rations paid to prisoners of war.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DARLING presented the petition of manufacturers of cork of New-York and Brooklyn, in favor of a reduction of duty on cork wood, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MARVIN presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery County, N. Y., praying that the time for the withdrawal of State Bank circulation may be extended, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House, at 4¼ o'clock, adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Oregon Election—The Fenian News at Victoria—Advices from New-Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 12.

Arrived steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from the Columbia River, with $286,000 in treasure.

The result of the Oregon election remains in doubt. Both parties claim the State by a majority of about six hundred.

The returns of the election in Washington Territory show large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic ticket in nine counties is elected, and it is believed to be so in four others.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry stationed at Vancouver, has been ordered to Arizona immediately.

Stocks are irregular: Ophir, $312; Imperial, $108; Savege, $925; Alpha, $300; Yellow Jacket, $640; Belcher, $175; Chollar, $195.

Legal-tenders 73.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, with New-York dates of May 21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 12.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, dispatches say that the Fenian news from Canada created much excitement there. Two men-of-war and two gunboats had received orders to cruise off the harbor.

Admiral DENMAN had arrived at Esquimault on the frigate *Sutley*.

New-Zealand advices state that four of the murderers of the missionaries of Valkner have been condemned to death.

Sixteen of the murderers of the crew of the *Kate* have been condemned to death as principals and nine as accessories.

A terrible gale and flood visited Auckland on the 1st of April, which sunk nine vessels in the harbor. The damage done amounted to £20,000.

Arrived ship *Lookout*, NUGENT, from New-York.

Affairs in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, June 14.

Volunteers on the frontier, whose business urgently requires them home, are now permitted to leave. Others will remain under arms.

The Government has not yet decided to proceed in the legislation perfecting the Confederation scheme or postpone it to an adjourned session.

It is not decided whether the Fenian prisoners will be tried by civil or military court. Some of the Ministry favor lenity, others think that an example should be made.

ALBANY.

The Trial of Judge Smith—A Message from the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 14.

In view of the points raised on the trial of Judge SMITH by the Senate, and the arguments already used, the following facts are presented:

By the Constitution, Article 6, section 11, it is provided that County Judges, &c., may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor. Charges in writing on oath were made against the County Judge by persons of Oneida County. The Governor sent the charges to the Senate with a short message recommending the removal of the Judge, unless he should disprove the charges against him. The message was read in the Senate and ordered to be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Before being referred or entered on the journal the Lieutenant-Governor took the message back to the Governor, and suggested that it be modified in some slight matters of form. Without knowing whether it had been presented to the Senate, the Governor at once made the desired change, recommending that the accused should be removed from office, if upon a full and fair investigation he should be convicted of the charges. He then delivered the same to the Lieutenant-Governor, who returned it to the Senate in its modified and present form. It was entered on the journal of the Senate in full, published in the papers the next day, and a copy was afterward served upon the accused, whose defence was prepared with reference thereto.

It is held that no good lawyer questions the authority of the Governor to send a new message, and the one so modified became a new message, and was properly transmitted to the Senate. It appears that the message, as corrected, was read by the Clerk to the Senate next day from the record and duly approved. It is also held that if any question was to be made as to the informality of reading the new message to the Senate for the first time from its own record it should then have been raised. No objection was then made—but the Senate is now asked by taking oral proof to contradict its own record in this collateral way. The message merely gives jurisdiction to the Senate and enables it to proceed with the trial, and the County Judge is tried not upon the message, but upon the charges made upon oath, which remain unaltered.

The Extra Session of the State Senate.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 14.

The Senate, in secret session, spent the morning in considering questions submitted by counsel yesterday.

A recess was taken without coming to a decision.

On the opening of the doors of the Senate Chamber this afternoon the President announced that the Senate has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That by virtue of the message of the Governor, read at the desk of the Clerk on the 11th day of February last, this Senate has jurisdiction of the subject matter, and has a right at a proper time to hear and determine the question of removal of the respondent from office.

Mr. SHAFER said that the message as read by the Clerk on that day had never been brought to the notice of the respondent in any way or form. He therefore asked that the defence should have time to consider what course to take under the resolution. He also wanted to know what was meant by the "proper time." He did not know what the message was that was referred to in the resolution.

Mr. SEDGWICK thought the charges should be read and the trial proceed. Time enough has been occupied already, and it was unnecessary to delay longer. The Senate has twice decided that it has jurisdiction in the case, and he submitted it was not becoming to ask for further time to see how a trial may be delayed.

Mr. SMITH said they had asked that the message upon which these proceedings were based should be read. A message had been read, and it had been proved that such a message as the clerk had read never was in the possession of the Senate. He asked for the opportunity to demand of the Senate to decide the question of irregularity that had been raised. Thus far the point had been evaded.

Mr. SHAFER said it was not in the power of any living man to produce the message of the 14th of February referred to in the resolution. The respondent's counsel asks for time to consider what course to pursue, in view of the new complication thus created.

After further remarks the Senate went into secret session, and no further proceedings were had to-day.

THE AMENDMENT.

The Ratification by the States--A Circular Letter from Gov. Curtin.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

After the Senate had adopted the Constitutional Amendment, just concurred in by the House of Representatives, Gov. CURTIN addressed a circular letter to the Governors of all the loyal States, suggesting the propriety of union in action in calling together their Legislatures, for the ratification of that amendment. It is now understood that such uniform action will be had, and that before the adjournment of Congress a ratification of the amendment will be made.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Equalization of Soldiers' Bounties.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14.

A meeting of delegates of the Massachusetts Army and Navy Union was held yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions were adopted to urge the equalization of the State bounty to all its soldiers who were enlisted in the service of the United States, on the basis of $325 for each enlistment for three years, and a proportionate amount for a lesser term.

The meeting further resolved to support no one for office at the next State election who is not favorable to this act of justice to the soldiers.

CONNECTICUT.

Election of State Comptroller—Murder of a Colored Man.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, June 14.

LEMAN W. CUTLER was to-day elected by the Legislature to the office of State Comptroller, *vice* BATTELLE, resigned.

A colored man, named GEORGE KNIGHT, a freedman, was murdered last night in this city by some unknown parties.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. James W. Paterson Nominated for United States Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 14—10:45 P. M.

The Republican caucus has just nominated Hon. JAMES W. PATERSON for United States Senator, on the fourth ballot, by a vote of 124 out of 205.

NEW-ORLEANS.

West India Items—Discharge of Lizardo.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 13.

Arrivals from Ruatan report that there had been a grand celebration there in honor of the anniversary of the emancipation of the Jamaica negroes.

A political revolution had broken out in Spanish Honduras, but the British colony was quiet and prosperous.

The Supreme Court has discharged LIZARDO from all liability as EGENAS' partner.

Enormous Receipts of Grain at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 14.

The *Express* figures up the receipts of grain at Buffalo for yesterday and to-day at 2,609,252 bushels, the largest amount ever received at the same time at any port in the world.

Rebellion in Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

Advices from Honduras state that Gen. ALVAREZ leads the insurgents, and Gen. CARBONEZ the Government troops.

The recent action there lasted twenty-four hours, in which the Government troops were defeated and Gen. CARBONEZ captured.

A forced loan is feared at Pruxillo.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 13.

Arrived—steamer *Del Norte*, from Crescent City, bringing $5,800 in treasure.

One hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds of shipping grade wool were sold last week at 17¼c.@21½c.

Mining shares firmer. Ohir, $330; Imperial, $121; Gould and Curry, $745; Yellow Jacket, $675; Hale and Norcross, $1,000; Alpha, $327; Challar, $201; Belcher, $180. Legal-tenders 74¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 14.

Judge HOFFMAN entered a decree of forfeiture against 1,260 cases of wine for violation of the Revenue laws.

A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July.

Sales of choice milling wheat $1 77 per 100 lbs.

Mining shares are generally firm. Ophir, $340; Imperial, $119; Yellow Jacket, $676; Chollar, $198. Legal Tenders, 74.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

The New-Orleans and Liverpool Steamship Company is in trouble. The steamer *Florida* has been seized. The wine importers say the seizures are by the Custom-house, and they are the victims of a bad detective system at Bordeaux.

Plans for the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair buildings are presented. They are on the grandest scale. The Association have $200,000 to pay expenses.

The New-York mails of the 9th have arrived, and the foreign mails by the *Africa*.

Texans say the Union Conservative ticket will be elected in that State, on the 25th, by a majority of five to one.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 300 bales; low middling 37c.@39c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—215 bales. Sterling exchange 60. FREIGHTS—Cotton to New-York, ⅝c.; to Liverpool, ⅜d.; to Havre, 1c. Exchange on New-York ¼ prem.

The Gee Fund.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

The appeal to this city for money to assist in the defence of Major GEE, formerly rebel commandant of the Salisbury Prison, has been liberally responded to.

The planters on the recently flooded districts are now busily engaged in planting cotton and corn.

Marine Disaster and Ship News.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 14.

The British bark *George H. Jenkins*, which went ashore on St. Mary's bar, was towed off on Monday, and sailed for Queenstown.

The Bremen ship *Fortuna* cleared from Savannah, for Liverpool, yesterday, with 1,200 bales of cotton.

The Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 14.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad to-day: Alexander Mitchell, H. C. Stimson, Russell Sage, F. P. James, N. A. Cowdrey, Walter S. Gurnee, S. S. Merall, H. Crocker, James Rudd.

Burning of the Steamer Magnolia at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 14.

The steamer *Magnolia* was burned at the upper levee this morning. She was valued at about $100,000; insured for half this sum.

The Site for Iron-clads.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, June 14.

The Commissioner from Washington to examine the facilities for an iron-clad basin arrived here to-day.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14.

A fire at the Union Stock Yards to-day destroyed a tank house and other property valued at $35,000; fully insured.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—There will be a meeting of the class of 1846 at Williams College on the next Commencement day, the first Wednesday in August, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of their graduation. Arrangements will be made for their reception and entertainment, and it is hoped that all the surviving members will be present.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of HANNAH SANSOM was admitted to probate yesterday. It contained the following liberal bequests: To the Treasurer of the yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, on Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, $10,000; to monthly meeting of same society for the instruction of people of color in Philadelphia, $4,000; to the Tract Association of Friends, $2,000; to the Association for Colored Orphans, $1,000; to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, $3,000; for the use of Library of Friends' of Philadelphia, $500; to the Female Society of Philadelphia, for Relief and Employment of the Poor, $200; to Southern Society for Supplying the Poor with Soup, $200.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 12.*

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm; extra State, $9 60@$11 25; Western Spring, $10 50@11 50; White XX Western and Canadian, fair to good, $12@$14; choice, $16. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 08; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 88@$1 90. CORN, 68c.@69c. OATS—Chicago No. 2, 45c. BARLEY nominal. RYE and PEAS quiet. PORK, $31 50. LARD, 23c. WHISKY scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—To New-York, Wheat 16½c., Corn 14c., Oats, 9c.; to Albany, Wheat 14c., Corn 12c. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 27,600 bushels; Corn, 161,356 bushels; Oats, 79,674 bushels.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 14.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $15 for Double Extra. WHEAT very scarce and market firm; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10. CORN closes better; sales, early, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 74c.; later, 15,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 74½c., and 6,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 75c. RYE is in demand; sales 14,400 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 87½c.; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 89½c., and 7,800 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 90c. Other Grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour, 36c.@38c.; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—15,500 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—2,500 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn. The amount of Flour and Grain on the canals, from Oswego and Buffalo for tide-water, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows; 5,600 barrels Flour, 205,000 bushels Wheat, 1,898,000 bushels Corn, 690,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Barley, 24,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR rather quiet, but firm. WHEAT—Sales fair White Michigan at $3 25, and choice White Canadian at $3 35. RYE—$1 25 for State. OATS—Sales 100,000 bushels at 52c.@55c. for No. 2 and No. 1 Chicago. CORN—Sales 30,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. SHIPPED by tows—46,100 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Wheat. Passed Fultonville—26 loads Corn, 3 loads Oats, 2 loads Wheat, 2 loads Peas, and 1 each of Flour and Malt.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR steady at $9 50@$11 for Spring extras. WHEAT dull at $1 68½@$1 69 for No. 1, and $1 08½@$1 09 for No. 2. CORN advanced 1c.@1½c., closing at 51c.@52c. for No. 1 and 49c.@49½c. for No. 2. OATS steady, at 32c.@37½c. for No. 1 and 30c.@31½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm. FREIGHTS 13c.@13½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—4,000 bbls. flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 294,000 bushels Corn, 262,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT $1 89½. OATS heavy. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,600 bbls. flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR quiet; choice brands firm. WHEAT opened 2c.@3c. better, but closed with the advance partially lost; New White Michigan $2 67@$2 68; Old Amber $2 61; New $2 30@$2 31; Amber $2 52; No. 2 Amber $1 95. CORN ½c. better, but less active. OATS steady. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 14.

Flour, fair demand; Superfine, $9 to $9 50. Whiskey unchanged. Mess Pork held at $32; buyers at $31 75. Sales 300,000 lbs. Bulk Meats; Sides, 16½c. and Shoulders, 13½c. Lard dull at 21½c.; sales 100 bbls. at 22c. Gold 147.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, June 14.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady; $5 30 for Virgin, $3 15 for Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 53c.@56c. ROSIN—No. 2 Common $5@$6; No. 1 $6 50@$7. PALE TAR $1 50. COTTON quiet; no sales.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm. CORN active; White $1 10@$1 20; Yellow 75c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK $32 25. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY dull at $2 29½@$2 30.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 15.

FLOUR and WHEAT firm and unchanged; CORN, low grades declined to 62c.@76c.; PORK holders at $32 50; BACON and LARD unchanged; WHISKY, $2 27@$2 33.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Contract for Lighting the Public Lamps—Bridging Broadway—Rail Tracks—St. John's Square—Steam in Sewers.

The Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday. Mr. VARNUM in the Chair.

A resolution by Mr. COMAN, directing the immediate removal of the tracks of the Harlem Railroad Company, in Franklin-street, was laid over.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for lighting the public lamps with coal gas for a term of years, and to enter into a contract, on behalf of the City, with the lowest bidder.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board concurred in a resolution authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a track through One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to the North River.

A resolution to inclose and plant St. John's Square was adopted.

Mr. LOEW called up the report of the Committee on constructing a bridge for pedestrians over Broadway. He moved to amend the resolution attached to the report, so as to authorize the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for constructing the bridge, as well as for plans.

The amendment was adopted, and the report as amended was also adopted.

Mr. MCGINNIS offered an ordinance forbidding the introduction of steam into sewers.

Mr. MCGINNIS said that the practice of allowing waste steam to escape into the sewers had become an intolerable nuisance, and was in many cases the cause of serious accidents. The escape of steam from the sewer corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, frightened the horses passing through the street and prevented pedestrians from seeing where they were going to, and consequently was the cause of frequent accidents. All waste steam might be easily got rid of by a pipe ascending to the roof of the buildings. The steam injured the brick work of the sewers and prevented their being cleaned out, workmen refusing to enter them for fear of being suffocated.

After some discussion, the ordinance was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Marshall's Fire Annihilator—Experiments Yesterday.

Experiments were made yesterday afternoon at No. 14 Second-avenue, with "Marshall's Patent Fire Annihilator." The building where the apparatus was tested is occupied by Mr. MARSHALL as a packing-house, the second story of which had been specially prepared for the occasion. The room is 100 feet long by 25 wide, and one-half of the space was set aside for spectators. The floor of the remainder was made water-tight, and a drain let into it for the purpose of carrying off the water used in the experiments. The annihilator consisted simply in throwing into the building a very heavy rain storm. This is done by means of iron pipes running beneath the beams of the ceiling on each side, which pipes are pierced at regular intervals. Connecting with these, and leading to the street, is a pipe 2½ inches in diameter, fitted with a cap, to which the hose of an engine can be attached.

The section of the apparatus used yesterday extends 41 feet on each side of the story, but has all the openings which would occur in a space of 100 feet. There are 80 openings, each four inches long by one sixty-fourth of an inch in breadth, giving five square inches of space, the immense friction reducing the power of delivery to the capacity of the steamer; the openings give one stream to every 15 inches of a floor 100 by 25. As soon as pressure is obtained on the pipes the water fills every inch of surface space, a first-class steamer thus yielding a continuous sheet of water over 2,500 feet of surface.

The Fire Commissioners having given their consent to the use of one of the City steamers to test the apparatus, at 4 o'clock yesterday Metropolitan No. 1 took connection with the pipe at the front of the building. As soon as she commenced working a stream of water was conveyed to the second story, and each one of the eighty openings sent forth a jet which fell upon the floor in a perfect shower of rain. As the force from the steamer was increased, these little orifices spurted their streams to the opposite walls, and the whole space covered by the apparatus was one sheet of water. The floor was flooded in a minute, and any fire which might have been there would have been extinguished in the same space of time. It would have been utterly impossible for any fire to have penetrated to the story above, through the sheet of water falling from the ceiling, while the floor was so covered that no flames could have got below. The force of these jets of water can be graduated by the engineer of the steamer, and the extinguishing streams made to cross from one side of the room to the other, or to fall gently within a foot or two of the wall from which they emanate. Both pipes can be used, if needed, or those on one side cut off, and the opposite ones allowed to work singly.

But one steamer was used yesterday, but the power of three or four could be applied, by simply leaving them the places in the leading pipe to attach their hose to. With this apparatus, and four or five steamers to fill them, any building in the City could be flooded with water in five minutes. There is nothing about it to get out of repair; it is simply a series of iron pipes connecting with the fire engines, and leading through the building, pierced at regular intervals, through which spout showers of water.

The apparatus used for the experiment yesterday was put up by JOHN K. FISHER, steam-fitter, of No. 5 Canal-street, under the superintendance of the inventor. Although imperfect in some of its details, it was nevertheless sufficient to convince all who saw its operations that it is the simplest and best fire extinguisher yet introduced. The expense of introducing it into buildings cannot be definitely settled as yet, as it will cost much less to make it when the inventor has all his appliances ready than the experimental apparatus has. He estimates that it can be put up on every floor of his four-story building, 100 feet long by 25 wide, for the sum of $800. There were many insurance men present yesterday, who expressed their satisfaction with the experiment, and the belief that it would be the means of reducing the rates of insurance at least one one-half on all buildings provided with Mr. MARSHALL's apparatus. This is intended more particularly for warehouses and manufactories where heavy goods are kept, and which are made with fire-proof doors and windows. The inventor, in a little pamphlet addressed to the Underwriters and property-owners, says:

"With our building so arranged, suppose it is found to be on fire. The first effort is made by hand pipe to extinguish the flames, but the windows are not forced; the hand pipe fails for the reason that the firemen are driven from the premises by the heat and smoke. It is a matter of judgment for the fireman as to how long the effort shall continue, but certainly the fire shall not gain upon him; should it be likely to do so, he will retire to the street, and, closing the doors, communicate with the pipes leading to the story on fire, flooding the floor above first, that, should the floor be pierced by fire, a ready stream may pour down upon it to be at once changed to pervading steam in the midst of which fire can make but slow progress. The perforated pipes next, the streams from which, as power is added to them, soon become a continuous heavy shower, thoroughly wetting all the goods on the floor; another stream floods the floors on fire, and thus we have the fire actually surrounded by water. The exclusion of air, the confined steam, the constant shower, the flooded floors, assure the safety of the fabric; and we may cautiously enter now with hand-pipes to finish our work."

A building thus provided is proof against incendiaries, for even should the owner set fire to his premises he would be forced to cut the pipes, which act would lead to his immediate detection. The invention is so simple that the wonder is it was not introduced years ago. Mr. MARSHALL did think of it fourteen years since, and at that time made a little model house provided with it, but because some one disapproved of it he gave the house to his children to play with. The burning of the Academy of Music convinced him that had that edifice been supplied with such apparatus the conflagration would not have extended beyond its walls, even if that building itself could not have been saved. Ten days after Mr. MARSHALL had secured his patent, the Commissioner received specifications for the same idea from two other persons. Other experiments will be made with the apparatus in a perfected condition shortly, and property owners would do well to look at it.

Difficulty in Flushing.

At the last session of the Metropolitan Board of Health, it was recommended that during the cholera season, the burial of the dead be prohibited within the populated parts of the cities and villages of the Metropolitan District, and under this suggestion one of the Sanitary Inspectors ordered that for the present no further burials be made in the village of Flushing. On Wednesday, the colored servant of a gentleman who resides in Flushing Village died; but under the Sanitary Inspector's prohibition, he was unable to inter the body in the cemetery attached to the colored people's church in the village, and he accordingly applied to the trustees of the burial ground for whites, a place of sepulture situated beyond the village limits. Permission was not granted. The gentleman then applied to the President of the Board of Health, and it is understood that an order is to go forth requiring the Trustees of the Flushing Cemetery to admit corpses irrespective of color.

Asiatic Cholera.

The rumor yesterday of cholera in Cherry-street, proves to be well founded, as will appear from the following statement:

PATRICK SHEA, aged 65 years, an Irish immigrant who had been but four weeks in the country, was residing with a daughter at No. 51 Cherry-street, and was in usual health until after midnight on Wednesday morning; but at 5 o'clock A. M. he was found tottering in the yard and saying that was his seventh time up in an hour or two. At 10 o'clock A. M. he was seen by Dr. T. MCGINN, who reports that he then presented the aspect of a patient in cholera; that collapse gradually supervened, with husky voice and a recession of fluids from the surface, until, at 2 or 3 P. M., he was in full collapse. He died before 9 P. M.

The precautions against possible infection from the evacuations and soiled clothing, &c., were carried out during Wednesday night to an extent which would scarcely be necessary in ordinary localities. All the quicklime, chloride of lime and sulphate of iron that could be procured at that late hour was brought into requisition. The clothing and bedding were immediately saturated with chloride of soda, and orders were given to boil for an hour as soon as practicable. Fifteen barrels of quicklime, or an equal quantity of some of the cheap coal tar and gypsum powders, was ordered to be distributed in the fearfully filthy yards and gutters of the five blocks of which No. 51 Cherry-street is the centre. Delay in the case being held to be criminal, the proper officers of the Health Board called out five of the best of the Board's Mobilized corps of Medical Assistants, and ordered them, yesterday, to visit every family in the five squares of which the infected house is the centre. An authority in health matters says that the kind of cholera which killed Mr. SHEA would kill five hundred persons in ten days in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, if by any means it should become decidedly epidemic.

The predisposing causes in the case of SHEA are said to have been the filling of his stomach, on Wednesday, with bad beer and other Fourth-ward liquors, and then overheating his blood in the pestilential atmosphere of Cherry-street.

THE QUARANTINE REPORT.

Dr. BISSELL's latest report from the hospital ship is as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP.

THURSDAY, June 14.

The following three new cases have been received since last report:

June 13th, Edwin Swensen, aged 14 years, of Sweden.

June 13th, Jacob Ruhen, aged 19 years, of Prussia.

June 13th, Hermann Gasser, aged 10 years, of Austria.

No deaths have occurred since.

Remaining last report	45
New cases	3
Under treatment	48

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The Liquor Business.

The bars of those venders who have not taken out licenses are to be closed *after* to-morrow, (Saturday,) and Treasurer MANIERRE will receive license fees and deliver license papers until Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is extending the time one day beyond the day designated as the last by the Board of Excise. The Treasurer's office was besieged yesterday by dealers who had omitted to take out their papers only because they had been unable to scrape together the requisite funds. Many dealers who had applied for first-class licenses appeared with only a hundred dollars each, and had their papers changed accordingly. The receipts yesterday footed up at $45,000.

The following table shows the number of licenses delivered and the amount of money received by Treasurer MANIERRE, to date:

Licenses of the first class, for which the recipients paid $250 each:			
New-York	2,197		
Brooklyn	607		
Elsewhere	66	—2,870	$717,500
License of second class, at $100 each:			
New-York	1,113		
Brooklyn	349		
Elsewhere	45	—1,507	150,700
Total		4,377	$868,200

To-day and to-morrow may run these totals up to five thousand licenses delivered and more than a million dollars received. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has passed 6,300 indorsed applications for license.

Mr. ACTON was borne down, yesterday, by applicants for papers, and to persons of good character as were able to show that they had complied with the Excise Board's requirements papers were granted. Certain dealers were told that they need not expect to get license, and they went out avowing their resolve to sell and take the consequences. Many dealers whom the Board has declined to license intend to pursue their business and abide the issue, expecting their counsel to upset the Excise Law.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

Detectives FARLEY and EUSTATCE arrested JOHN ALLEN yesterday on a charge of burglary preferred against him by JOHN CAMPBELL, of No. 898 Broadway. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the 7th ult. his premises were forcibly entered through one of the windows and about $2,800 worth of silk goods and trimmings carried off. Since the robbery information was received by him to the effect that a portion of the missing property could be found in ALLEN's possession, acting upon which the Detectives had made a search of the prisoner's apartments and discovered eight silk mantillas, valued at $1,000, concealed therein. As the accused could give no satisfactory account of the way he became possessed of the stolen goods he was remanded for further examination. ALLEN claims that he will be able to prove his innocence of the burglary.

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CHARGED WITH SHOP LIFTING.

Detectives MCDOUGAL and GILMER arrested CATHARINE SNYDER, aged 70 years, and her daughter, CHRISTIANA MURPHY, aged 19, yesterday morning, on a charge of shop-lifting. It appeared in evidence that the prisoners were seen to leave Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co.'s store in a very suspicious manner, and their motions were accordingly watched by the detectives making the arrest. Finding that they were observed, the women separated, the mother entering a store at No. 42 Fourth-avenue, remaining there but a few moments. When she appeared on the street she was arrested on suspicion. On inquiring at the Fourth-avenue store, EMMA R. FROST, one of the employes, stated that she had noticed the woman come in and go behind the door, where a piece of black silk was found and given up to the officers. The daughter was subsequently taken into custody, when the mother confessed to having stolen the silk, but declared that her daughter had no knowledge of the fact. The silk was identified by ISAAC F. FOURETT, an employe at STEWART's store. The prisoners were committed for examination.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer GILBERT, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested HENRY C. VON SAUTEN yesterday, on a charge of violating the law against cruelty to animals. The officer stated that he found the prisoner beating his horse on the head with the butt-end of his whip. VON SAUTEN was required to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

Detective WOOLDRIDGE and Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WM. WORTH on suspicion of being concerned in the recent burglary at Nos. 501 and 503 Broadway. When he was secured, a trunk claimed by the accused, which was found in Stanton-street, was taken possession of, and on being examined, it was found to contain $1,284 worth of laces and ribbons, and a lot of photographic materials. The property was fully identified by Mr. TERRY and Mr. ANTHONY as a part of the plunder carried off by the burglars on Sunday night. Complaints being made against the prisoner, he was remanded for further examination. WORTH is 20 years of age, and the police state that he is a professional burglar. He claims to be a hatter.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

GIFT JEWELRY.

JAMES J. MEALIA, a resident of Waterbury, Conn., and temporarily stopping at No. 102 Division-street, was induced on Tuesday afternoon, by HENRY ORR, to enter a gift-jewelry store and throw dice for prizes, and afterwards staked money at "three-card monte," when he lost $30. ORR was arrested by Officer ANDREA, of the Court Squad, and he was held for examination.

A BEGGAR THIEF.

JOHN KEYSER, an old beggar, while waiting for alms at No. 16 Avenue A, stole a gold watch and chain valued at $70, belonging to JACOB WEMER. Officer DUNLAP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested KEYSER, and found the missing timekeeper in his possession. On this statement of facts the accused was held for trial in default of bail.

A HOOP-SKIRT RAID.

ANN LUCE and MANUEL MARTIN went into the clothing-store of LOUIS FRIEDMAN, No. 334 Grand-street, on Wednesday evening; MARTIN pretended that he was desirous of making purchases, and while thus keeping the proprietor's attention engaged, LUCE managed to stow away eight coats, valued at $120, under her hoops. When the pair attempted to leave the premises the suspicions of the proprietor were excited, and he called in Officer FLANNERY, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested both the accused, and on a search being made the coats were discovered beneath LUCE's dress. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

GRAND LARCENY.

ANDREW DOYLE, of No. 260 East Fifteenth-street, met ANN HAFFEY on Monday evening in East Broadway, and invited her to ride up town with him in a street railroad car. While on the way up DOYLE had occasion to go to the front platform, and on his return found that ANN had disappeared, taking with her his pocket-book containing $40. He met her again yesterday, and caused her arrest by Officer WHITEHEAD, of the Seventh Precinct. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

The Excise Law—The Legal Warfare Between the Liquor-dealers and the Board of Excise—An Important Test Case—Is the Present License Law Unconstitutional?—Argument of Counsel—Intense Interest in the Court-room.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.

Before Judge Cardozo.

George W. Holt vs. Jackson S. Shultz and the other members of the Metropolitan Police Commission, Superintendent Kennedy and others.—This case is regarded as a highly important one, for the reason that it has been brought to test the validity and constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature of this State on the 14th of April last, commonly known as the Excise Law.

The plaintiff, George W. Holt, obtained from Judge Cardozo, of the Common Pleas, a few days ago, an injunction order to show cause at an early day, why the defendants, the Board of Commissions, the Police Commissioners, John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, and Capt. Mills, of the Police Precinct in which the premises of the plaintiff are situated, why they and each of them should not be enjoined and perpetually restrained from meddling with the plaintiff, his establishment, rights and franchises.

The motion to make the injunction order perpetual came on for argument yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, in the special term room of the Common Pleas. Judging from the very crowded state of the courtroom, and the interest manifested by the spectators in the proceedings, we think that something more than an ordinary state of feeling prevails in regard to the questions of law involved in the suit. At times during the argument of Mr. Graham for the plaintiff, many of the members of the audience were so bewildered, or so elated, as to forget what was due within the walls of a court-room—forgot the sanctity which surrounds and everywhere pervades the precincts of a court of justice, they applauded, they clapped, they stamped for an instant. The Court and officers promptly suppressed the untimely applauding; still it was evident that the feeling throughout the room was intense.

The plaintiff appeared by his counsel, Mr. John Graham, and Mr. George Owen, his attorney. Mr. Tracy appeared for the Board of Excise as counsel, and Mr. Bliss as attorney. The firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, counsel for the Metropolitan Police Board, were represented by the last-named gentleman.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Owen reading the complaint, affidavit of the plaintiff, and the order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted.

The only papers read by the opposing counsel were the license which had been granted to Mr. Holt, the plaintiff, a few weeks ago, and a brief affidavit of Mr. Jackson S. Shultz, President of the Excise Board.

Mr. John Graham, in opening the argument for the plaintiff, said that before he proceeded to the argument of the merits of this case, he had a few words to say by way of an introduction. Two weeks ago the law in question was placed in his hands for examination. He was asked to investigate it, and then to give a written opinion as to its constitutionality. He approached the subject with great diffidence, knowing well that there was a strong feeling in this community both for and against the provisions of the law. But he (counsel) took hold of it; he had examined not only the law under consideration, but he had looked at it in its most liberal aspect; he had examined thoroughly the numerous decisions from the Supreme Court of the United States to those in the Court of Appeals in this State, with a view of ascertaining whether or not this law was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York; he had spent long days and nights in the investigation, and the result was that he found the law in direct conflict with the fundamental law of both the State and the nation. It was an odious, an unjust and an infamous law; conceived among corrupt politicians, and brought forth for the purpose of enabling corrupt office-seekers to fatten on the spoils of places created expressly for their benefit.

Counsel protested most emphatically to other persons using his brains. After all his weary work, he gave a written opinion, in which he pronounced the law in question unconstitutional. On Monday last an attempt was made in this Court, before the Justice now presiding, to bring on the case of Paul Falk, brought against the same defendants. He believed in courtesy and honor among members of the Bar, and it was very unfair and discourteous and unjust to him—Mr. Graham—to have another case commenced after this was brought up before the Court, when counsel in the other case well knew that this was to be made a test case. They had undertaken to steal his thunder unfairly, and he would not submit to it without a public protest against such a practice. He did not believe that Falk knew to this day why he had commenced a suit against the present defendants, or why his counsel charges that the law is unconstitutional. It would have been at least decent to have awaited, under all the circumstances, the further development of this case. Counsel continued at some length, and with much severity, to comment upon the course which had been taken in the Falk case. He then proceeded with the argument of the case on the merits, substantially as follows:

The plaintiff in this action, on the 7th of June, 1865, procured a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, to be drank in his house and on his premises, No. 489 Broadway, in this City, under the Excise Act of April 16, 1857. By the terms of that law the license was to remain in force, unless revoked, "until fifty days after the third Tuesday in May next succeeding," *i. e.*, 1866. (2 R. S., Fifth Ed., 340, § 5.) No limitation as to the hours within which the plaintiff could sell was imposed by the law, except that it prohibited all traffic on Sundays and on election days within a quarter of a mile of the place of holding the polls. All his business arrangements were conformed and adapted to the duration of the privilege or franchise, as declared by the law.

When the Excise Act of April 14, 1866, professed to become operative, and to annul his right to sell under that license, *i. e.*, May 1, 1866, the plaintiff had on hand, unsold, a balance of stock, purchased on the faith of and in reliance upon the license, worth four thousand dollars and upward. The principal effect of this law upon him is to destroy the business he conducted at night, after the hour of 12 o'clock, which, in its receipts, averaged twenty-five dollars a night for three months previous to May 1, 1866, one-half of which was profit. The main fault he finds with the law is, that by contracting the time within which he is to sell or expose for sale property, acquired on the faith of a license which allowed him to keep open twenty-four hours on every secular day, he has been deprived of the opportunity of conducting his business, and so of the market, assured to him by that license, which formed a contract between him and the State of New-York, and for which he paid its agents a valuable consideration; and he insists that the conduct of the State, in rescinding or abrogating that right, is violative of the Federal and State Constitutions. It is believed that if the State can abridge the time for which the license had originally to run, or can diminish the hours for the assertion and enjoyment of the rights under it, and yet retain the consideration paid for both or either, it could have annulled the license the very moment it was issued, and still have retained the money paid for it. This is a proposition so destitute of reason, that one would suppose it would hardly be asserted, and yet it must be, to resist the present application.

As to the propriety of the injunction order asked for, the following points are presented:

I. It must be conceded that, if the plaintiff can entitle himself to the final judgment demanded in the complaint, he is, upon principle, entitled to security against aggression, upon a proper state of facts during the pendency of the action. If he attempts to assert his rights under the license of 1865, until the expiration of fifty days from the third Tuesday in May, 1866, unless the new Board of Excise is restrained, they will revoke the license granted to him under the law of 1866. Should they do this, and treat the license of 1865 as annulled, as of and from May 1, 1866, they will then proceed to enforce the new law against the plaintiff, and close his place of business entirely.

As a part of his final judgment the plaintiff asks that, should he fail to invalidate the law of 1866, and be obliged to fall back upon the license of 1866 for a continuance of his business, the new Board of Excise may be perpetually enjoined from revoking the latter. It is a part of his cause of action that he has not consented to the death of the license issued to him in 1865, and that he desires and intends to act upon it, at least for the period limited by it. Should he remain of the belief, as he has been advised, that the law of 1866 is unconstitutional, and continue to assert his rights as though the law of 1857 had not been repealed, or as though there was no law on the subject of retailing liquors in this State, the license granted under the law of 1866, which is some protection to him, will be canceled. It is essential, therefore, that the license of 1866 should be kept alive until final judgment is rendered in the action.

Not only would that license be canceled, but under the law of 1866 (§19) his place could be summarily closed and kept closed by any "sheriff, constable, policeman and officer of police."

The injunction order pending the action is indispensable to protect the plaintiff's rights, whether the old or new license prevails, or whether it is held that there is now no law requiring a license, or whether he is to be considered as prosecuting his business under the old or new license. If the old license is in force, it is property, and the plaintiff wants to be protected in the enjoyment of that property during the controversy. If the new license is in force it is property, and the plaintiff seeks to prevent its being taken from him, pending the action, because he has resorted to the orderly and law-abiding mode of having the question arising upon it settled through the medium of our Courts of justice.

II. The temporary and final injunction orders asked for in the complaint are the same in language. The difference between them is, that one is for the time being; the other is perpetual. It would be absurd to permit the rights, which the final judgment is designed to establish perpetually, to perish irrevocably while the strife is going on.

III. The temporary injunction order is looked to to protect property pending the action. The revocation of the license of 1866, if the law of 1866 is valid, would be the annihilation of property. So the closing of the plaintiff's place of business would be the destruction of the most valuable kind of property. So would be the interference with the right to sell after 12 o'clock at night on each secular day.

If it be said that this Court cannot or ought not to restrain criminal complaints or arrests, or proceedings of any kind, for violations of the law of 1866, the answer to that is, that such relief is not the main object of this action. It is incidental to that object, which is the protection of property and the plaintiff's rights as connected with it. Where the Court acquires jurisdiction for the greater purpose, it does for all lesser purposes. Why should not an individual be secured against the unconstitutional or unlawful interference of the Police with his property, as well as the disturbance of it by any species of wrong-doer?

IV. One of the conceded offices of an injunction is to restrain trespasses, and the jurisdiction of the Court to grant such an injunction is maintainable upon any one of the three grounds. 1. Restraining irreparable mischief. 2. Suppressing oppressive and interminable litigation. 3. Preventing multiplicity of suits. (2 Story Eq. Jur., §§925—929.)

When equity jurisdiction was in a state of formation in England, as it was at the period of referring to the Chancellor and the King's Justices, bills or petitions of the King, in or out of Parliament, "to supply the want or correct the rigor of the positive law," in cases "where the proper or adequate remedy was not given by the ordinary Courts of justice," most of the bills or petitions so referred appear "to have been presented in consequence of assaults and trespasses, and a variety of outrages which were cognizable at common law; but for which the party complaining was unable to obtain redress, in consequence of the maintenance and protection afforded to his adversary by some powerful Baron, or by the Sheriff, or by some officer of the county in which they occurred." (1 Story Eq. Jur., §48.)

V. The code prescribes the true rule on this subject. Assuming the facts in the complaint to be true, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief he demands—protection under the license of 1865—and a judgment that the law of 1866 may be declared to be unconstitutional and inoperative. (Code, §219, Subd. 1.)

If the relief demanded, or any part of it, "consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or continuance of which, during the litigation, would produce injury to the plaintiff," a temporary injunction order may be granted. What plainer acts, within this rule, could be enjoined, than the ignoring of a license to sell liquor, or the revocation of such a license, or the closing of such a place of business? If they are committed or continued, during the litigation, must they not produce injury to the plaintiff?

VI. The complaint is framed upon the principles decided by the Supreme Court, in the Eighth Judicial District, in the case of Rogers vs. Rogers, 11 Barb. S. C. R., 595.

Also, upon the principles regulating the former bill of complaint in equity, known as a "Bill Quia Timet." (2 Story Eq. Jur., sec. 826.)

VII. Some of the cases which have gone to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the constitutionality of State laws, alleged to have violated the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, forbidding a State to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, have originated in proceedings in Equity in the State Courts, with injunctions to the complaining parties during the controversy. For an instance of this, see Bridge Proprietors vs. Hoboken Company, 1 Wallace, 116.

Insisting, as we do, that the law of 1866 is repugnant to the Federal and State Constitutions, our points will be presented separately as to each of those grounds. The following are made in reference to its being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "No State shall * * * pass any * * * law impairing the obligation of contracts." (Art. 1, sec. 10, Subd. 1.)

The law of 1866 took effect immediately—*i. e.*, April 14, 1866—and repealed all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions thereof, so far as the same should apply to the Metropolitan Police District, except the County of Westchester. Sec. 9 provides that "from and after the 1st of May, 1866, no person or persons shall, within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, publicly keep, or sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, unless as he or they may be licensed, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may be permitted by it. In rescinding the law of 1857, and the licenses granted under it, and making it a misdemeanor to assert the rights secured by that law and the licenses under it, before the latter had expired, the State did pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts, if a sovereignty can make a contract with its own citizens.

I. In interpreting the provision in question of the Federal Constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are conclusive upon the State Courts, as to what is a contract within the constitutional provision, and as to when such a contract is impaired by State legislation. Although, as a general rule, "the constructions given by State Courts to State laws and constitutions are binding and conclusive upon the Federal Courts," they are not in this instance. The Supreme Court of the land, as the final arbiter, alone decides this question. (Jefferson Branch Bank vs. Skelly, 1 Black, 436.)

II. The point is definitively settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, that a State Legislature has the power to bind a State by contract. (Jefferson Branch Bank vs. Skelley, supra, and cases cited per Wayne J., p. 446.)

III. The contract of a State with an individual can be made, either directly through or by a statute or public law, or indirectly through or by its functionaries or agents. From such a contract its Legislature cannot discharge it. It is not necessary, when the contract is made by a public law, that the word "contract" should be used, or any similar term. It may be express or implied, from the whole scope and tenor of the law. The object of the law, its effect upon individual rights; and the results, if repealed, are to be looked at in determining whether it is a contract or not. (Hawthorne vs. Calef, 2 Wallace, 10. Bridge Proprietors vs. Hoboken Co., 1 Id., 116. Jefferson Bank vs. Skelly, *supra*. 2 Story on the Const. of the U. S., sec. 1,391.)

In the present case, if this State did not make its contract through or by the law of 1857, with those who obtained licenses under that law, it did through or by the Commissioners of Excise for the respective counties, who became its agents for that purpose.

The contracts and grants of a State are as much within the constitutional provision, as those of individuals. (2 Story on the Const. of the U. S., § 1,391.)

IV.—A "franchise, no more than a grant of land, can be annulled by a State." It is property, though incorporeal in its character. Like other property, it can be taken or affected by a State in the exercise of its right of eminent domain, but in other respects it is sacred. (The West River Bridge Company vs. Dix, 6 Howard, (U. S.) R., 507. Per Daniel, J., p. 534. Per McLean, J., p. 537. Jefferson Branch Bank vs. Skelly, *supra*.)

A license to sell liquor is a franchise as much as a charter to a bank, or to a Turnpike Company, or to a Ferry Company. In the oft-cited case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518,) Chief Justice Marshall states and enforces the distinction between such legislative enactments as are revocable at the pleasure of a State and such as are not. A mere grant of political power—a department of Government—an institution to be employed in the administration of government—anything a State is interested in as a government—a public office, and the like—are under the complete control of a State Legislature (p. 540.) Referring to the provision in question of the Federal Constitinton, he says that it was meant to embrace "contracts which respect property, or some object of value, and confer rights which may be asserted in a court of justice" (p. 539).

Story, J., in the same case, says (p. 571) "Was it ever imagined that land, voluntarily granted to any person by a State, was liable to be resumed at its own good pleasure? Such a pretension would, under any circumstances, be truly alarming; but, in a country like ours, where thousands of land titles had their origin in gratuitous grants of the States, it would go far to shake the foundations of the best settled estates And a grant of franchises is not, in point of principle, distinguishable from a grant of any other property." Again he says, (p. 576) "Take the case of a bank incorporated for a limited period, upon the express condition that it shall pay out of its corporate funds a certain sum, as the consideration for the charter, and after the corporation is organized, a payment duly made of the sum out of the corporate funds, will it be contended that there is not a subsisting contract between the Government and the corporation, by the matters thus arising, *ex post facto*, that the charter shall not be revoked during the stipulated period?"

Is there any difference, in principle or effect, between paying a State for a bank charter and for the privilege of trafficing in any commodity? In both the public faith is pledged; and (to use the language of Story) "that pledge constitutes a valid compact; and that compact is only subject to judicial inquiry, construction and abrogation."

The provision of the Constitution embraces executory and executed contracts, express and implied contracts, and a State, like every other grantor, is estopped by its own grant. (2 Story on the Constitution of the United States, Sec. 1,376, 1,377.) "It is perfectly clear that any law which enlarges, abridges, or in any manner changes the intention of the parties, resulting from the stipulations in the contract, necessarily impairs it. The manner or degree in which this change is effected can in no respect influence the conclusion * * * * * *. *A fortiori*, a law which makes the contract wholly invalid, or extinguishes or releases it, is a law impairing it." (Id., sec. 1,385.) "It may be laid down as a general rule that whenever a law is, in its own nature, a contract, and absolute rights have vested under it, a repeal of that law cannot divest those rights, or annihilate or impair the title so acquired." (Id., sec. 1,391.)

V.—It is insisted that the law of 1866 is not only invalid as to the time the plaintiff's license had to run after May 1, 1866, but that it is wholly invalid as to the plaintiff, and all others, for any and every purpose.

The grounds subsequently urged will sustain this position.

In regard to the unconstitutionality of the law of 1866, as violative of the Constitution of this State, the following points are presented for the plaintiff:

The two provisions with which it is supposed to conflict are: First, "No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers." (Art. 1, sec. 1.) Second, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." (Art, 1, sec. 6.)

I. The term "the law of the land" and "due process of law," have a firmly settled judicial meaning in this State. The idea that they mean whatever the Legislature chooses to enact, is emphatically repudiated. (Wynehamer vs. The People. 13 N. Y. 378.) "The cause, or occasion for depriving the citizen of his supposed rights must be found in the law as it is, or, at least, it cannot be created by a legislative act which aims at their destruction. Where rights of property are admitted to exist, the Legislature cannot say they shall exist no longer; nor will it make any difference, although a process and a tribunal are appointed to execute the sentence. If this is 'the law of the land,' and 'due process of law,' within the meaning of the Constitution, then the Legislature is omnipotent. It may, under the same interpretation, pass a law to take away liberty or life without a preëxisting cause, appointing judicial and executive agencies to execute its will. Property is placed by the Constitution in the same category with liberty and life." (Per Comstock, J., (S. C.,) p. 393.)

"It is plain, therefore, both upon principle and authority, that these constitutional safeguards, in all cases, require a judicial investigation, not to be governed by a law specially enacted to take away and destroy existing rights, but confined to the question whether, under the preëxisting rule of conduct, the right in controversy has been lawfully acquired and is lawfully possessed." [Per Comstock, J., (S. C.,) p. 395.]

"I do not refer to these cases (alluding to several decisions considered by him) as deciding that now before us, but only to show that without judicial investigation without due process of law, no act of legislation can deprive a man of his property, and that in civil cases an act of the Legislature alone is wholly inoperative to take from a man his property." (Per Johnson, J.—(S. C.,) p. 418.)

"To provide for a trial to ascertain whether a man is in the enjoyment of either of these rights, (meaning, life, liberty, or property) and then, as a consequence of finding that he is in the enjoyment of it, to deprive him of it, is doing indirectly just what is forbidden to be done directly, and reduces the constitutional provision to a nullity." (Per Johnson, J., (S. C.,) p. 420.)

After giving a history of the use of the terms in question, and stating that the terms "law of the land" originally meant the ancient Saxon or Common Law, and that their meaning was intended to be fixed by the subsequent adoption of the terms "due process of law," it is remarked, per Selden, J., in the same case, page 433: "This change shows that the object of the provision was, in part, at least, to interpose the judicial department of the Government as a barrier against aggressions by the other departments. Hence, both Courts and commentators in this country have held that these clauses, in either form, secure to every citizen a judicial trial, before he can be deprived of life, liberty or property."

"It may be said that the constitutional provision in question cannot, in the nature of things, apply to a case where a law enacted for beneficent purposes operates directly upon its subject, and thus accomplishes *per se* the end in view; that in such a case it is impossible to interpose any judicial action between the enactment and its execution; and that the clause can only apply to cases where there is to be some manual interference with the rights of person or of property. But there is no such limitation in the Constitution; and the few guarantees it contains should not be curtailed by any narrow or refined process of interpretation. Such a construction would virtually nullify the provision, as the most oppressive and tyrannical ends may be accomplished by simply withdrawing from individual rights the protection of law. All vested rights to franchises would be placed by this interpretation, so far as the State Constitution is concerned, entirely at the mercy of the Legislature. To give the clause, therefore, any value, it must be understood to mean that no person shall be deprived, by any form of legislation or governmental action, of either life, liberty, or property, except as the consequence of some judicial proceeding appropriately and legally conducted. It follows that a law which, by its own inherent force, extinguishes rights of property, or compels their extinction, without any legal process whatever, comes directly in conflict with the Constitution."

II.—It will be observed that, when the Constitution speaks of depriving a citizen of his property, it does not restrict the expression to a *complete* or *total* deprivation. A *partial* deprivation is as much within its prohibition as a *total*. It means to prohibit any unlawful interference, in any way or to any extent with life, liberty or property.

If it should be said that the law of 1866 does not take away the right to sell, but merely regulates the hours during which it can be exercised, the answer to that is, that from and after May 1st, 1866, the right can only be enjoyed under a license issued under the law of 1866. Besides, if the power to shorten the time during which the right is to be exercised is conceded to the Legislature, where is it to stop? If it can say that the privilege, as against existing licenses, shall only be enjoyed for eighteen out of twenty-four hours, it can confine it to one minute out of that period. Nay, it can take away the privilege altogether. If, when the plaintiff bought the stock which was unsold on May 1, 1866, it was stamped as one of its characteristics or attributes with the privilege of being sold at any time during any twenty-four hours of any secular day, the Legislature could as well take away altogether its salable characteristic or attribute, as limit it. It might thus deny to it the privilege of being sold at the only time it could be sold, and accord to it the privilege when it would be useless.

III. When the law of 1866 declared that, from and after May 1st, 1866, the sale of spirituous liquors, &c., in quantities less than five gallons at a time, should only take place under a license issued under that law, it completely nullified the right of the plaintiff to sell his previously acquired liquors in those quantities, unless he obtained the required license. He was thus compelled to sacrifice that stock, by selling it in larger quantities than five gallons, or else it must remain unsold.

IV. The principle of *estoppel in pais* should apply to prevent the State, through its Legislature, revoking the plaintiff's previous license, and the law under which it was granted, so far as it is necessary to protect it. The plaintiff should not be encouraged to buy under the assurance that he could sell when he pleased, and, after he had bought, be told that he could only sell for the future when the Legislature permitted.

V. The assertion of the plaintiff's rights, under the license of 1865, from and after May 1, 1866, being made a misdemeanor by sec. 16 of the law of 1866, punishable, on conviction, with a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $100, or with imprisonment not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, is manifestly unconstitutional within the principles already cited. The enjoyment of property, the Legislature could not take away from the plaintiff, is made an offence, and he is to be fined and imprisoned for it.

VI. No discrimination is made by the Law of 1866 in reference to property acquired, or licenses issued before May 1, 1866, under the law of 1857. The whole scheme and plan of the law of 1866 are, that it shall take effect, against every person, from and after May 1, 1866, and every violation of the law after that time is made an offense, whether occurring on the part of those claiming under licenses granted in 1865 or not.

In reference to criminal laws, or laws creating offences, the principle that a law may be void in part, and valid in part, does not apply. The law must "stand as it has been enacted as to crimes, or not stand at all." This principle is very clearly stated by Selden, J., in Wynehamer vs. The People, cited *supra*, as follows: "Although, when only part of an act is unconstitutional, and that part is entirely separable from the remaining portion, the Court will limit its condemnation to the part which conflicts with the Constitution; yet this cannot be done where, as in this case, in a single section several acts in relation to the same subject matter, and connected in one sentence, are forbidden, and in another section all these acts are indiscriminately declared to be crimes, and one common penalty is annexed to each." * *

"But conceding the power of the Legislature to make such a law, (speaking of the law entitled 'An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime,' passed April 9, 1865,) it cannot support the present act, which operates indiscriminately upon all rights of property in the article in question, without regard to the time when they were acquired. To hold the law valid and operative as to property acquired after it took effect, and void as to rights previously existing, would tend to the constant recurrence of the question before the Courts as to its constitutionality, and to repeated judgments of condemnation of the law. * * * * *

If the Legislature may, in a single provision, encroach *ad libitum* upon the Constitution, without other effect than to call upon the Courts to limit its operation to cases within the purview of legislative power, nearly all motive for a careful regard for constitutional right in legislation would be removed and an onerous burden imposed upon the Courts. The general rule on this subject is, that where part of a law is in conflict with the Constitution—and that part is entirely separable from the residue, so that other portions of the law can be enforced without reference to it, there the unconstitutional part only will be condemned. But where the legislative provision is indivisible, and the necessary discrimination has, as in this case, to be made at the trial, so that the rights invaded can only be protected by repeated judgments against the validity of the law, although there may be a class of cases to which it might properly apply, the provision is wholly void."

See also the opinion of Johnson, J., pp. 424, 425, the reasons of Denio, C. J., pp. 459, 460, and the propositions adopted by the Court as its decision, pp. 486, 487.

VII. If the law of 1866 is local, the subject upon which it legislates is not correctly described in its title. It is entitled an "Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York." When the Act itself is examined, it proves not to affect the "Metropolitan Police District," but that District excluding the County of Westchester (Const. of State, Art. III., Sec. 16.)

VIII. The repealing clause of the act of 1866 is also imperfect. There were no laws to repeal affecting the "Metropolitan Police District, except the County of Westchester." This law is the first on the subject.

Delicate as the position of the Court may be, in undertaking to say that the Legislature of the State, in any of its enactments, has traveled beyond its constitutional powers, it is believed that it will meet its duty boldly on this occasion. However much pleased those, who claim for themselves all the morality of the community, may be with the present or any other law which restrains or abolishes the sale of liquors in this State, the policy of such laws is more than questionable. It would look as though the law of 1866 was really meant to abrogate the dealing in liquors, at retail, altogether. It commits to the Board of Excise a discretion to grant licenses to whomsoever they may approve, without making it obligatory upon that body to grant any licenses at all. They could refuse to issue any, and yet be subject to no legal compulsion or liability. They can commission whom they please, and still their will is their only law. Philanthropists, if they are the ones who feel an interest in the condition of public morals, and desire the existence and maintenance of such laws as this, should reflect whether it is better to produce virtue in their fellow-men by acting upon their bodies or their pockets, than upon their consciences. There are certain indulgences from which human beings should be persuaded to refrain, not forced. A reformation of the public, collectively and as individuals, may be very much called for and desired. Certain vices, however, are better controlled if social intercourse permits their gratification in public, than by being retired or driven into privacy. There is some probability of an individual who has an inordinate fondness for drink being restrained, if he can yield to his favorite passion in the presence of his fellow beings. There is none, as to one affected with the same passion, who is obliged to continue in secret the vice which the law does not allow him the opportunity of indulging in public.

While we do not intend to withstand public sentiment, if it has set itself against the unrestrained right to sell liquor—while a certain amount of deference is ever due to (what is said to be) public decency—is the suggestion out of place or improper, that the very passion, which (the so-called) temperance men seek to eradicate, may be extended and augmented by the means by which they propose attaining their end. Looking upon the present law as fanatical in its spirit, arbitrary in its provisions, and unjust in its consequences—as likely, sooner or later, if political degeneracy keeps on, to become a mere source of patronage or an engine of oppression—it should, in our judgment, be promptly nullified on this occasion, unless its validity is disencumbered of every doubt.

GEORGE OWEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN GRAHAM, of Counsel.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's argument, Mr. Tracy, one of the defendants' counsel, commenced an argument in opposition to the motion. He said that several terms had been used by his adversary, which at this stage of the litigation did not deserve even a passing notice from him. In regard to the law under consideration, counsel on the other side had used the adjectives "fanatical, infamous, nefarious, unconstitutional outrage," &c. The answer to all those was, The Legislature of the State of New-York had enacted the law. If they were fanatical, it was no business of his or of the Court. Their business was with the law as they found it. Many of the remarks emanating from the opposing counsel seemed addressed more to the audience and to the public ear than to the Court. The other side had insisted that this law was a political one; that the members of the Legislature who passed it were politicians, &c. But that was no argument; all legislative bodies in this country were composed of political men. He would be glad if it were not so; he, (counsel) belonged to no political party, and he would be glad to see the time when we could have a Legislature and other bodies who were composed of his party—non-political; but he never expected to see the day. Mr. Holt, the plaintiff in this case, was not here in the position of a criminal, defending himself on a charge of crime. He was here voluntarily; here of his own choice, endeavoring to upset a law which nearly all good, law-abiding, order-loving citizens would like to see sustained. The gravamen of the action is that the Legislature have violated their contract made with the plaintiff. And how? This license business is no new thing. A century and a half ago, excise laws in regard to the sale of strong or spirituous liquors were passed by the Colonists. Counsel on the other side had talked as though this license business were something new. He claimed that the plaintiff by voluntarily getting out a new license had renounced the old license. Admitting that it was a contract, there must be at least two contracting parties to every agreement. The State of New-York had put an end to its side of the contract, when on the 14th of April last they passed the act in question, and thereby repealing all former laws in conflict or inconsistent with this one. Holt, the plaintiff, had put an end to his part of the contract entered into when he took out a license last year, by voluntarily going to the present Board of Excise, making his application in due form for a license under the new law, answering all the questions propounded to him, signing his name to the answers made by him, paying the sum of $250 into the Treasury, and receiving his license.

(The license was read to the Court among other papers.)

Suppose, for instance, said the counsel, the theory of the other side to be the true. What follows? The old Licensing Board is out of existence; its functions are gone. The new law of April last did away with them, and a new Board has been created under the new law. If the plaintiff, under these circumstances, can go on as he claims, and sell liquor between midnigh and sunrise, the same as he was authorized to do by virtue of his old license, if this law had not been enacted, then it follows that he may go on forever under his former license; the power that granted it is not in existence, and consequently cannot revoke it. If the Legislature of New-York cannot do it, no earthly power can, and the plaintiff may go on selling liquor all night to the end of time.

And then the idea that the unlimited, unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors was not a nuisance, particularly in a great City like this, was preposterous and absurd. A man if he comes honestly into the possession of a bale of dry goods has a right to them, and a right to dispose of them, but he has not the right to spread the contents of that bale all over the streets to frighten horses and scare women and children. The old maxim is sound, both in law and common sense: "A man must so use his own property as not to injure his neighbor."

The counsel referred to the decision of the Court of Appeals, in deciding the act of April, 1855, to be unconstitutional. They decided that that was a prohibitory law: that when the law said to a person you shall not sell your property, it was equivalent to taking that property from him, and hence, so far as it was retroactive in its provisions, it was void, as being contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. Mr. Tracy continued at some length to answer the objections of the counsel on the other side. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the further hearing was postponed to this morning.

Trespass—Sub-Letting a Tenement—Important to Landlords and Tenants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

Oakley Beach vs. John N. Osborn and James S. Boardman.—This was an action of trespass for entering the plaintiff's leasehold premises, known as the St. Nicholas Saloon, and disturbing his possession. The plaintiff claimed that the warrant of dispossession under which the defendants undertook to eject him from the premises having been declared void as against him in a previous action, because the summons was served upon the tenant of the premises, and all notice withheld from the plaintiff, who was in possession with the defendant's knowledge, and to whom he, the plaintiff, had offered to pay rent, the defendants were liable for all the expense and damage the plaintiff had incurred in procuring and sustaining an injunction to restrain the warrant.

The defendants claimed that the premises were forfeited by a breach of the covenant not to under-let, and that the warrant of dispossession was in good faith.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for one thousand dollars damages.

Mr. W. Watson for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Cowles and H. D. Townsend for defendants.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The examination in the case of James Hughes, charged with defrauding James Riley out of $750 bounty money, at Hoboken, N. J., was to have been resumed yesterday, but Provost-Marshal Fry, who was announced as a witness, not having arrived from Washington, the case was again adjourned to Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock. Hughes' bail was reduced to $5,000.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Yesterday Theodore Allen, Peter Riley and George C. Hathorn were arrested and taken before Commissioner Stillwell on charges akin to that against James Hughes. They were held for examination, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. The bondsmen being for Theodore Allen, Ex-Judge S. H. Stuart; for Peter Riley, John Fitzpatrick, and for George C. Hathorn, J. H. Hathorn.

Motion to Amend Libel—Laches.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Collins, Jr., vs. The ship Emerald Isle and the ship E. C. Scranton.—This was a motion for leave to file an amended libel. The suit was for a collision. The libel was filed in 1855. In the Fall of 1856 the claimants of both vessels appeared in the cause and gave bonds. In January, 1857, exceptions to the libel were filed on behalf of the *E. C. Scranton*, but nothing was done with them. During the last month exceptions were also filed on behalf of the *Emerald Isle*, and the cause was put on the calendar for hearing on the two sets of exceptions. But before that hearing was brought on the libelants applied for leave to file an amended libel, which the claimants opposed, alleging that they had supposed the cause was abandoned, and in the meantime some of their most important witnesses had died.

Held by the Court—That if the delay were chargeable to the libelant alone, it would defeat the application; but as to the *E. C. Scranton*, her claimants might have brought on the exceptions for hearing at any time, and they are not in a position to ask the Court to deny the motion for leave to amend the libel—an order which is generally granted, almost of course. As to the *Emerald Isle*, the only delay on the libelants' part has been in failing to take a decree against her by default, and her position is no more favorable than that of the *Scranton*.

Motion granted on payment of the costs of the exceptions.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the *Scranton*, Mr. Williams; for the *Emerald Isle*, Mr. Lord.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 14.

By Justice Ingraham.

Wm. C. Clarkson vs. Charles R. Woodworth; judgment opened so far as to allow a trial on payment of costs; judgment to stand as security, &c. Danforth N. Barney vs. Otto Burstenbinder, et al.; motion to discharge from arrest denied; bail reduced to $20,000. Thomas J. Walsh vs. Peter Morris et al.; motion granted. Perez Fridenberg vs. Christopher Doherty; motion denied, with costs. Rebecca Fossing vs. E. D. James et al.; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Presiding Justice G. G. BARNARD, and CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, JJ. Non-enumerated motions and balance of the preferred causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned to Monday next at 10½ o'clock. Calender unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes,—Nos. 2505, 3019, 2741, 2961, 2389, 1751, 2653, 2803, 1997, 2709, 2937, 3053, 2915.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short causes Nos. 1015, 2906, 2970, 3054, 2754, 2734, 3050, 1638, 2408, 2958. General Calendar, Nos. 338, 824, 606.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice INGRAHAM.—Nos. 88, 124, 137, 138, 181, 191, 194, 195.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1572, 1573, 1532, 1533, 1537, 65, 1237, 1329, 1293, 1543, 1264, 928. *Part II.*—Nos. 1435, 1677, 2047, 1814, 2124, 2128, 2107, 977, 1971, 2209, 2208, 2162, 2188, 2195, 2199.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Charles Enghouse pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from Florian Konig, of No. 55 Sixth-street, on the 6th of June, money amounting to $48, and in the month of May, gold studs of the value of $14. He was caught in the act of taking the money from the drawer at the place of business named, and on being arrested, the studs were found on his person. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Norton, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. On the night of Friday, the 26th of December, 1865, the prisoner broke through a rear window into the dwelling and store of James Commerford, No. 38 Ridge-street, and stole therefrom clothing of the value of $67. Norton said he was 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a painter. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Adolph Berliner pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 30th of May, stolen from Bernard B. Zippert, No. 26 Dey-street, thirty pair of balmoral gaiters of the value of $66. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Louis Wolfe and Leopold Friedman were indicted for grand larceny. Wolfe pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 5th of June, stolen from the house of Mary Lederer, No. 331 East Thirteenth-street, coats and other articles of wearing apparel of the value of $196. Friedman had been seen waiting in the vicinity for Wolfe at the time of the robbery. Wolfe, who is only 16 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge. Friedman was discharged by the Court.

Philip Bell, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Philip, by means of false keys, effected an entrance to the wine and coffee saloon of Wm. Breiver, No. 15 Bowery, on the night of the 5th of June, and stole therefrom cigars and liquors of the value of $50. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. George Storms and John Aaron—larceny from the person.

The People vs. George Allen—robbery in the first degree.

The People vs. Germole Kennedy and Edward Kennedy—robbery in the first degree.

The People vs. John O'Donnell, Peter Gladen, and Patrick McMahon—robbery in the first degree.

The People vs. Sebastian Geigler—robbery in the first degree.

The People vs. John Kennedy—burglary in the third degree.

The People vs. Frank Buckley—grand larceny.

The People vs. Bernard Collins, Thomas Kennedy, George Boler and Samuel Brown—grand larceny.

The People vs. Bernard Lewis and William Wolf—receiving stolen goods.

The People vs. James Corbitt and Douglas Martin—receiving stolen goods.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER ACQUITTED.

Margaret Reid, a matronly-looking woman, of about 40, and Margaret Carey, aged 19, were charged with stealing a piece of cloth worth $12 from the store door of Mr. Alfred Doolittle. The girl Carey pleaded guilty, but the woman Reid said she was innocent. Mr. Doolittle did not see the larceny committed, but he testified to his loss, identifying the goods when shown him by the police. James Gardner, a witness, said that as he was passing down the Fourth-avenue he saw the little girl, Carey, alone, stop in front of Mr. Doolittle's store, and look at the goods, then pick up the piece of cloth and walk off with it. He followed her, and it appeared to him that the woman Reed had been waiting for the girl, but when they met they shook hands, kissed, had a grand palaver, and Reed then retraced her steps and accompanied the girl in the direction in which she was going. Mr. Gardner followed them till they entered a grocery store, when he got an officer, who entered and found them indulging in a luncheon of crackers and ale. In the basket of Reed was found a pair of shoes that the owner was unable to say had been stolen, but he rather thought they had been. The evidence was insufficient to convict the woman Reed, hence she was discharged, but her associate was sent to the Penitentiary.

CURIOUS DEFENCE.

Henry Smith, quite a respectably dressed man, was charged with the larceny of a silver-headed cane, the property of Simon Weinstock, who keeps a cane-stand on the sidewalk corner of Leonard-street and Broadway. Witness said the selling price of the cane was $5, but he bought it at wholesale for $3¼. He stepped aside for about five minutes from the stand, and while standing a few feet from it he happened to turn his face to it, and coming toward him he saw the prisoner with the cane. "That's my cane," said complainant, stopping him and taking hold of it; "I'll have you arrested." "By your pardon," replied Smith stepping back and eyeing the man with seeming indignation. "I'll have you arrested, I just bought the cane from a man at the stand." As witness was about to call the officer who stood near by, prisoner, knowing he was going, appealed to the officer to settle the difficulty. The complainant, however, claiming the property, defendant not denying that he had bought it but a minute ago, and no one being authorized to sell canes but the owner, Smith was arrested, notwithstanding his ingenious defence. The Court thought five minutes was very quick work in which to make the purchase of a $5 cane on the street. Counsel said it was long enough to cane a man. The Court acknowledged the witticism of counsel, but it did not affect the evidence. Guilty—Penitentiary one month.

THE EXCISE LAW—ACQUITTALS.

William Augustine, a grocer, was charged with violating the Excise Law by having his liquors exposed to view on Sunday. Officer Charles Duffy said he arrested the accused for having his place open on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and having his liquors exposed to view. There were a few boxes between the bar and the store that blocked up the view of the bar, but if you went behind the bar you saw the liquor. He went behind the boxes, found nobody behind or in front of the bar, but seeing the bottles he arrested Augustine. Defendant said that all his liquors had been disposed of long since, and that on the day he was arrested he did not sell a drop. He was acquitted.

Henry Appledoff, proprietor of a liquor store in Old-slip, was charged with the same offence by Officer Henry Helmholtz. The Officer said he saw two men go into the store on Sunday, about 12 o'clock. He went in shortly after and saw liquor on the bar and two men drinking it. The proprieter was outside of the bar sitting in a chair. Defendant said he had kept the place fourteen years, and even under the old law he never kept his place open on Sunday. But being a bachelor, he kept his wardrobe there for safety, and there every Sunday he went to change his under-clothing. Mr. John Dixon, a master stevadore, said he had an office in defendant's store, and had kept it there for years. He had a dozen gangs of men to work, and it was customary for him to go to defendant's store on Sunday to make up the books, as the men were paid on Monday night. On the Sunday in question he entered the store as usual and before commencing on the books, his clerk went behind the bar and helped himself and witness to a glass of liquor. He did not know that he was offending against the law, and if he had offended he would pay the fine as the defendant was innocent. Judge KELLY acquitted the defendent, but told him at the same time that he must keep the place closed on Sunday. He could not turn his bar-room into an office and have it open on Sunday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14, 1866.

$25,000	U. S. 6s,'81 C	110¼	100	At. Mail St. C...s10	130
5,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C'62	102⅞	600	New-York Cen	98⅝
100,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'64	102¼	100	do...b3	98⅝
73,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C'65	102⅞	50	do...2d call	98⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	107½	100	Cleve. & Tol	104⅞
15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.'62	102¾	10	Chic. & R. Is	91
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s R.	96¼	100	do	91⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.		100	do	91⅜
	Small	96⅜	100	do	91⅜
11,500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s		400	Erie R	60⅛
	First Ser.	102¼	100	do...c	60⅜
6,000	do...2d Ser.	102⅝	100	do...b30	60⅜
4,500	do. Third Ser.	102⅝	1100	do	60⅜
2,500	do	102¼	100	do	60⅜
500	do...Small	102¼	500	do..2d call..s3	59⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	95	100	do	59⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	96½	800	do	59⅞
5,000	do	98¼	50	do	59⅞
1,000	N. Car. 6s	83½	50	Erie Railroad Pr	74½
5,000	do	84	100	do	73⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s	79⅛	1200	Reading R	109⅜
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st	90	100	do...2d call	109⅜
10,000	O. & M. Pr. C.	80	100	Ill. Cen. R	122
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	90	100	do	121⅝
500	Chi. & N.W. 1stM	84	400	do	121⅝
1,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	121⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	800	Cleve. & Pitts	82⅜
5,000	Am. Gold	[illegible]	100	do...b5	82⅜
5	Bk. of Comm'th	102	200	do...b10	82⅜
7	Cen. N. Bank	106½	200	do..2d call..b5	82⅜
50	Park Bank	150	20	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	117
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	150	Chic. & N. W	29⅜
23	do	103⅜	700	do	29⅜
200	Spruce H. C.	4½	500	Chi. & N. W. P	59⅜
100	do	4½	200	do	59⅜
300	West. U. Tel	56¼	50	do	59⅜
32	do	56⅜	100	do...b3	59⅜
200	do	56	100	do...2d call	59⅜
60	do	56¾	300	P., F. W. & C	97⅜
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	154	100	do...2d call	97⅜
100	Mariposa Min. Pr.	24			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s.C.'62	102⅞	100	At. Mail S. Co	130
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C	28	400	New-York Cen	98⅜
100	Cum. Coal. P	45	200	Reading R	109¼
100	West. U.Teleg'h	56¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I	79⅜
100	Boston W. P	48	400	Clev. & Pitts	82⅜
100	Erie R	59½	200	Chic. & N. W	30⅛
200	do...s3	59⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P	59⅜
1000	do	59¼	400	Cleve. & Tol. R	104⅜
200	do	59⅜	100	Chi. & R.I	91⅜
100	do...b60	59⅜	300	P., F.W. & C	97⅜
500	do...s60	58			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,500	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'64	102¼	100	Boston W. P...s15	49
25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s R.'65	102½	500	do...s30	49
14,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96⅛	100	do...2d call	49
3,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		200	do...b30	49⅛
	First Ser	102¼	400	N. Y. Central	98⅜
4,000	do...2d Ser.	102⅜	100	do	98⅜
2,000	C. & N.W.Con	79	100	Mil. & St. P	57
32	Fourth N. Bk	103⅞	500	Erie R	59⅜
300	Western U.Tel	56¼	100	do...b60	59⅜
300	do	56⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I	79
100	do...s10	56⅜	500	do	79⅜
100	do	56½	100	Ill. Cen. R	121½
100	Mariposa Pref	24¼	500	Chi. & N. W. P	60
500	Chic. & N. W	30½	100	do	59⅜
1800	do	30⅜	200	Chic. & R. I	91⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston Water P	50	1200	Erie R	60¼
100	Spruce Hill C...b3	4½	600	do...s3	60⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	51½	900	do...s3	60⅛
100	do...s3	51½	1800	do	60⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co	11⅞	200	do...s10	60
200	Mar. Pref	24	500	do...s3	60⅛
100	Bruns. C. L. Co	8	500	do	60¼
200	M. S. & N. I	79⅜	400	do...c	60⅛
300	do...b10	79⅜	200	Reading R	109⅜
200	do...s3	79⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	121⅜
200	do...b3	79⅜	200	Chi. & N. W...b10	29⅜
2100	Clev. & Pitts	81¾	400	do	29⅜
500	do...c	81¾	200	Chic. & N.W.P..b3	59⅜
500	do...b3	81¾	100	do...s10	59
1000	do...s60	80½	200	do	59⅛
860	do...s3	81¾	100	P., F.W. & C	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co	58¼	500	Ill. Cen. R	121⅝
100	Quick. Min...s30	51½	200	do...b5	121⅝
200	do	50½	800	Cleve. & Pitts	82⅜
200	N. Y. Central...b10	98½	200	do...b3	82⅜
300	do...b3	98⅜	800	do...b3	82⅜
900	Erie Railroad...s3	59⅝	1500	do	82⅜
800	do	59¼	500	do...s3	82⅜
800	do	59⅜	200	do...b15	82⅜
400	do...s10	59	100	Chic. & R. I...s60	91
400	do...s3	59⅛	200	do	91⅜
500	do...s3	59¼	300	do	91⅜
400	do	59⅜	300	do	91⅜
800	Reading R	109¼	100	do...b60	91⅜
1400	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	79⅜	200	do...s3	91⅜
100	do...b15	79⅜	500	Chi. & N. W	30⅜
400	Cleve. & Tol	104¾	300	do...b3	30⅜
200	P. F. W. & C	97⅛	100	do...s.0	30⅜
200	do	97⅛	200	do...b10	30⅜
1200	do...s3	97⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.b3	59⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer	28	900	Erie R	59⅝
200	Spruce Hill Coal	4½	500	do...s3	59⅝
200	do	4½	1200	do	59⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pr	24¼	800	do...s3	59⅝
200	West. U. Tel	56⅜	2400	do	59⅝
100	do	56⅜	1500	do...s3	59⅝
400	do	56⅜	800	do	59⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R	98⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
200	do	98⅜	300	Chic. & R. I.	92
400	do...s3	98⅜	100	do...s10	92
200	do	98⅜	200	do	92⅛
100	do...b10	98⅜	20	do	92
200	Reading R	109¾	100	do...b3	92⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R	79¾	600	Chic. & N. W	30⅜
100	do...b10	79¾	100	do...b5	30⅜

THURSDAY, June 14—P. M.

The official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of April have just been rendered. They enable us to bring forward our tables in an official shape for ten months of the current fiscal year, in comparison with the same period the previous fiscal year.

The Import entries for April at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	April, 1866.	April, 1865.
Dutiable goods direct	$13,366,448	$5,558,576
Dutiable bonded	10,159,657	6,448,375
Free goods	1,152,683	961,026
Total April entries	$24,678,788	$13,937,972

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $161,817, as against $236,492 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $8,640,260, or $1,419,397 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $23,269,391, on which the gold customs collected amount to $10,960,896, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 47 ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in April, 1865, was $14,369,609, and the customs $6,309,994.

The comparative value of foreign goods entered at the port of New-York, and of foreign goods actually marketed for the ten months of the current fiscal year, are as follows:

	1865-6. July 1 to April 30.	1864-5. July 1 to April 30.
Total entries	$252,814,277	$130,570,529
Total marketed	$235,900,674	$120,446,982
Customs paid	111,647,127	45,198,980
Average duty	47½ ⅌ cent.	37⅛ ⅌ cent.

In addition to the above, there were entered during ten months Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $1,764,022, as against $1,477,314 in 1865.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1865, to the close of April, the consump-

tion of foreign goods through the port of New-York compares as follows, as between a condition of peace this season and of war last season:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1865-6. Peace.	1864-5. War.
July	$19,674,662	$10,684,485
August	26,401,412	15,507,970
September	25,586,747	12,075,000
October	21,852,068	10,159,743
November	22,064,390	10,104,219
December	19,047,205	10,670,234
January	27,219,868	11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,088
April	23,269,391	14,369,609
Total ten months	$235,900,674	$120,446,982

The monthly customs at this port since July 1 to the close of April, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July, 1865	$9,778,277	December	$8,348,750
August	13,118,689	January, 1866	12,437,474
September	12,929,615	February	12,008,273
October	10,973,513	March	11,173,154
November	9,993,483	April	10,950,896

Total New-York duties collected	$111,647,127
Miscellaneous Customs	805,662
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office	$112,452,789

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of April, were:

	April, 1866.	April, 1865.
Domestic produce	$22,526,822	$7,220,709
Foreign reëxported	784,363	490,939
Gold and silver	588,875	871,249
Total March clearances	$23,899,970	$8,582,897
Average price of gold	128 ℘ cent.	152 ℘ cent.

The Exports of all descriptions for the ten months of the fiscal year are:

	1865-6. July 1 to April 30.	1864-5. July 1 to April 30.
Domestic produce	$188,470,111	$168,654,467
Foreign reëxports	3,513,519	17,012,399
Specie	18,235,204	26,934,716
Total	$210,218,834	$212,601,582
Average price of gold	139 ℘ cent.	216 ℘ cent.

The price of Gold was further advanced in the Gold-Room to-day, at one time to 147⅞ ℘ cent., or 2 ℘ cent. higher than the last price of Wednesday night. The *Bull* account in the Room continues decidedly in the ascendant, and Gold for prompt delivery was made quite scarce to-day by way of assisting the upward speculation. It is probable that the movement will be sustained to the close of the week, or until the receipt of later news from the other side. The belief in a permanent high price for Gold above 140 ℘ cent. is not yet general, nor do we look for advices from Europe of a nature to make it so.

There is no change in the market for Money. On the Stock Exchange and among the great dealers on Wall-street in Government securities only a moderate business was done to-day, at yesterday's quotations. The stiffest rates are made for the 6 ℘ cents of 1881, owing to the value of the July Gold coupon. The demand indicated for the old 5-20s of 1862, last night, was not continued, although if the advance in Gold be well founded, these Bonds should be higher for transmission abroad. The sales to-day were at 102⅞ ℘ cent.

On the Railway speculation the price of Erie fell 2 ℘ cent., and other descriptions were barely supported as compared with the sales of Wednesday. The *Bears* in Erie multiplied their *short* contracts on the falling off in the May earnings of the Road and the apparent ease on the Street of the Cash Stock, supposed by some parties to be owing to the return of Certificates from England. Aside from the dealings in Erie, there was no marked feature in the other New-York or Western Roads. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with last night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	96¼	96⅜	Northwest	29½	30⅛
U. S. 5-20s	102½	102⅜	N. West Pref.	59	59¾
U. S. 7.30s	102⅞	102⅝	Rock Island	91	92⅞
N. Y. Central	98¾	98⅝	Fort Wayne	97½	97⅝
Erie	61	59⅝	Cumb'land Coal	45	45
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	51	51
Reading	109¾	109⅜	Mariposa	12	11⅞
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79⅜	Mariposa Pref.	23⅞	24
Illinois Central	122½	121	Canton	59	58⅞
Pittsburgh	81⅝	82	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28
Tennessee 6s	96	95¾	American Gold	145⅞	147⅞
Missouri 6s	80	79⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Pacific	160
Merchants'	108	Chatham	135
Mechanics'	119	Metropolitan	120
America	139	People's	118
Phœnix	104	Shoe and Leather	110
North River	123	Continental	98
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Imp'rs & Traders'	113
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Park	148
Commerce	113	Manufac. & Merch'ts	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	106	Central National	106⅛
Ocean	98	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99¾	N. J. Central 1st M	101⅞
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s,2d M. s.f.'85	103¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.3d M	84
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M.,'69	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M	88
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97⅞	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	88
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	87	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	59
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103⅞	Chic. & Al. S. F.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. 2d M	78	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	73
Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	85
Gal. & Chic. Ext	99		

The May earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road compare as follows with last year:

May, 1866	$198,082
May, 1865	215,784
Decrease	$17,702

Last year's return included $3,596 military earnings.

The New-York Central Road earned in

May, 1865	$1,255,000
May, 1866	1,170,000
Decrease	$85,000

We presume that the Erie return which we printed in our last paper should have shown about the same decrease as the Central on its ordinary traffic for May, in place of $323,000. The official return fails to denote the fact that the coal tonnage of the Pennsylvania Coal Company is wanting this season. In May, 1865, this trade contributed almost $200,000 to the month's receipts.

The holders of the Land Grant Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road have again the opportunity of selling $50,000 to the Trustees of the Mortgage, under sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT and others, at the banking office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on or before Saturday week, June 23.

It is announced that on the 10th of July the English expedition for laying the Atlantic cable will set sail from Valentia, Coast of Ireland, for a third experiment of this important undertaking. The celebrated *Great Eastern* will bear, as she did last year, the most conspicuous part in the work.

In the last Annual Report of the Chicago and Northwest Company, the President and Directors made the following explicit statement in regard to increase of capital and debt. We are requested to quote it by way of answer to certain gross misrepresentions which are circulated on the Street to affect the Common and Preferred Shares of the Road:

"No further improvements or increase of equipment, by means of a further increase of the capital stock or floating debt of the Company, will hereafter be made, however desirable or urgent the necessity for it may become, this Board having firmly resolved that it will not hereafter tolerate the continued existence of a floating debt, nor further increase its capital stock, in conducting the operations of this Company, as it is now constituted."

There was a further decline to-day in the shares of the Western Union Telegraph, which, as noticed yesterday, have become one of the liveliest fancies on the miscellaneous list of the Stock Exchange dealings. In the various divisions, sub-divisions and consolidations of the Western telegraph interests, in the last year or two, the capital of the Company has grown into the vast dimensions of about thirty millions of capital and bonds. And to these is now to be added twelve millions more by the absorption of the old American Telegraph Company in the proportion of three shares of Western Union for one of the American—the latter amounting to $4,000,000. We understand this negotiation has after considerable difficulty and delay, been finally consummated.

The law of Congress to tax all local Bank Circulation, after the 1st of July, ten ℘ cent. ℘ annum, was enacted more than a year ago. There is no just complaint, therefore, for want of sufficient notice. The case is not one of hardship. Every local Bank from Maine to Louisiana had the opportunity of reorganizing under the National system. Failing to do so, the fair presumption is they mean to wind up, or else waive the privilege of Banks of Circulation. And if this be true of the Banks which have *not* reorganized as Nationals, it is equally certain that the Banks which *have* so reorganized ought, at once, to retire their old local Circulation. Yet it is intimated that this last-named class of Bankers have especially interested themselves in the effort to be made at Washington to postpone the withdrawal of the old Circulation for another year. In other words, they propose, from the most selfish considerations, to delay the consummation of the cardinal and vital object of the National Banking System, to which they have made themselves a party, *of a uniform Bank Note Circulation.*

We earnestly implore Congress not to postpone this tax. There is no justice in the appeal made for delay. It implies no good will to the efficiency and uniformity of the National System. The People are ready to dispense with all Local Bank Notes at once. They are already averse to their free circulation, and we believe that after the 1st of July they will not tolerate it at all. As to any contemplated *dodge* by the Bankers, who have issued this paper and who have not prepared themselves for its withdrawal after 1st July, to recirculate it through *individual* agents, we have no belief in it whatever. The very attempt would excite popular suspicion of the solvency of the Bank. But aside from this, *all Local Bank Notes will be out of favor with the People after July* 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 14, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,164 bbls. Flour, 262 bbls. and 700 bags Corn Meal, 28,410 bushels Wheat, 130,377 bushels Corn, 8,324 bushels Rye, 25,784 bushels Oats, 70 bbls. Pork, 36 pkgs. Cut Meats, 325 pkgs. Lard, and 284 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $7 62@$7 75 for Pots and $15, nominally, for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand, but is depressed in price. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20½c., Laguayra at 17c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb. Sales 1,100 bags.

COTTON—Is rather more sought after and is held with more firmness, in view of the rise in gold. Middlings, 40c.@42c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 3,200 bales, against exports of 1,687 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	9,370
Receipts since June 1, 1866	20,950
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	355,638
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	785,436
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	455,929

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day was as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheeting—Cohasset A, 21c.; Bedford, 15c.; James, 22c. Bleeched Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 25c.; Newburyport, 24c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Dunnell, 19c.; Pacific, 20c.; Arnold, 16½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 89½c. to $1 05; Meyer's I X L, 1⅛-inch tapes, 47c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 68c.@$1 10. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven CC, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garote No. 1, No. 10 Extra, and Silver Corrugated, Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40, Cuffs, $50 less 30 ℘ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50. Home-made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Ticks—Easton A, 30c.; Easton B, 27½c. Stripes—York, 32½c.; Whittenden B, 25c. Denims—Amoskeag, 52½c., Boston Manufacturing Company, 28c.

EGGS—Are less abundant and are in demand at firmer prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 27c.@28c.; ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western, by express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 25c.@26c., ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at steady prices. Inferior and common grades have been partially neglected and depressed in price. Sales since our last, 8,400 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$9 75, chiefly at $7 70@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 60@$9 75, ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 75
Extra State	7 60	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 80	@14 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 60	@17 00

Southern Flour tends downward. Sales since our last 560 bbls., in lots, at $10 35@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$13 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 50 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are dull and unsettled. Apples are about over, and we drop quotations. Strawberries are in full supply, and the demand continues good. We quote: Strawberries, Jersey, quart box, 25c.@35c.; pint box, 16c.@20.; ℘ basket, 6c.@8c. Cherries, 25c.@30c. ℘ lb. Gooseberries, $3@$3 50 ℘ bushel. The market for Dried Fruit is rather quiet, and will continue so while the supply of Berries lasts. Dried Apples, new, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c.@34c.; unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@19c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c., ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at firmer prices for desirable lots of Spring. Sales since our last, 34,000 bushels, including fair to very choice Milwaukee Club, chiefly at $2 18@$2 27, with an extra lot at a higher rate. Corn has been in brisk demand, partly for export, at decidedly better prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 165,000 bushels, at 79c.@85c. for unsound, and 85c.@87c. for sound new mixed Western, and 84c.@85c. for old do., and 88c. for Yellow ℘ bushel. New Oats are in demand at previous prices. We quote new Western at 51c.@57c., ℘ bushel; and new Iowa at 67c. ℘ bushel; 1,500 bushels Rye sold at $1 25 ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt; 6,000 bushels California Barley were sold at about $1 15 ℘ bushel. There is no change to note in the market for Beans. Holders are not disposed to sell, and the light demand is for the local trade. We quote: Kidneys, New, $2 50@$2 75; Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Mediums, $1 90@$2; Mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 15@$1 20; Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 50 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 55c.@85c. for poor to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less demand including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 87c.@92c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 62½; Resin at $3@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 22½c.@26c. for Crude, 40c.@41½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are in active demand and prices are higher. New are arriving, principally from Charleston, the crop of Bermudas being about over. Green Peas are arriving freely, and meet an active market. We quote: Mercers, $4@$4 75; Jackson Whites, $4 25@$4 50; Buckeyes, $3 50@$3 75; Dyckman, $3 50@$4; Peach Blows, $5@$5 25; New Bermudas, $11@$12; Bermuda Onions, new, $4 50@$5; Onions, White, $1 25@$1 50, ℘ bbl.; Turnips, White, ℘ 100 bunches, $5@$6; Bermuda Tomatoes, ℘ crate, $1@$1 25; Green Peas, ℘ bbl., $3 50@$4; Cucumbers, ℘ 100, $4.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand is principally for Turkeys. Fowls are in full supply and dull. Geese and ducks are scarce, but not wanted. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 23c.@24c., ℘ lb.; Fowls, 18c.@22c. ℘ lb.; Spring Chickens, $1@$1 25, ℘ pair; Geese, $1 50@$2, ℘ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ℘ pair; Pigeons, flight, $1@$1 50, ℘ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active speculative request, especially New Mess, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 11,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 62@$31 87 for new Mess, closing at $31 75, cash; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 75 for Thin Mess; $25@$25 25 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,850 bbls. new Mess at $31 75@$31 87, for June delivery, sellers' option; $31 87@$32 12½ for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $32 12½@$32 25, July delivery, buyers' option, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 340 pkgs. Bacon is pretty active, at 16c. for short-ribbed, 15½c, for long-rib, and 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut; 15½c. for bellies, 16½c. for rough sides, ℘ lb.; sales 800 bxs. Lard is firmer to-day; sales since our last 950 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c., ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are quite nominal, at $45@$46 ℘ bbl. Butter is rather more active, at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@32c. for Western. Cheese has been quiet at 8c.@20c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: "Until near the close of the week's trade the market for Butter continued in the same dull, heavy and depressed condition fully noted in our two last reports. But at the close a better feeling exists, with more animation to trade. A considerable portion of the trade are acting under the belief that the range of prices for the various grades of Butter is too high and unsafe for extended operations, and with that view have limited their purchases to actual wants, and made a strenuous and combined effort to break down the market. The result, so far, is unsuccessful, as farmers of this State and Western packers refuse to make the concessions required, hold back their stock, and the volume of receipts of five weeks of Western and State are daily decreasing sufficiently to give a tone to the market, in the face of the powerful combination above referred to. A comparison of the market prices of Butter with the rates for Gold during the past five years, having in view the current rates of other articles of domestic produce, certainly shows that Butter is too high, and market rates will as surely find their own level in the natural way, if allowed to do so. Combinations for a rise or a fall are seldom effective, and not unfrequently produce contrary and disastrous results. Engineers are not unfrequently "hoisted with their own petard," and the engineers of the Butter market may take warning by the reminiscence. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 12,565 packages. The market closes with a sharp demand for fine Western firkins for shipment, while suitable qualities are found quite scarce. Fine State firkins are in very limited supply, and are generally held out of market. The only grades of Butter that are accumulating on the market are low Western and White and inferior State, for which there is little or no demand. Packers are taking pail Butter freely at 40c. Our quotations are unchanged:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.39	@40
North River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.39	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	.38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	.35	@38
Western—tubs	.25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	.30	@31
State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	.38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb.	.32	@35
New-York State—white butter, ℘ lb.	.25	@30
Western—white butter, ℘ lb.	.22	@25

The market for Cheese at the opening of the week's trade was firm and active at our quotations. Advices from the several English markets show a good demand for American Cheese existing at full prices. The effects of the late commercial panic in England are, however, visibly affecting the operations of exporters in the negotiation of Exchange and otherwise, which has a depressing effect on this market, by checking ordinary purchases. Fine factories and farm dairies are firmly held at our quotations, while lower grades of Cheese are dull, heavy and pressed for sale. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℘ lb.	.19½	@20½
Farm Dairies, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℘ lb.	.8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ℘ lb.	.15	@16
Farm Daries—common, ℘ lb.	.8	@15

SUGARS—Have been in rather better demand, and quoted firmer. Sales since our last, 1,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¾c.; and 610 boxes Havana at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at 14c.@16⅞c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 265,000 lbs. at 11⅞c.@12⅜c., and 47,000 lbs. grease at 10c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., at 28c. in bond ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 21,000 bushels corn 5d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol Channel, a bark, with corn, on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION,

June 14, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Loew, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board take a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

Alderman Varnum was called to the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward S. Allair to construct a private drain in Hudson-street, so as to connect his premises, number five hundred and thirty-four Hudson-street, with the main sewer in Charles-street, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where necessary in Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the whole expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where necessary in Eighty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Coman—

Whereas, The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have laid tracks in and now daily incumber with freight cars, White-street, between Centre and Elm streets, directly in front of the entrance to the City Prison, which, in addition to being a serious detriment to the use of the said street by the public, is a positive annoyance to the officers connected with the Prison, charged with the duty of transporting prisoners to and from the City Prison in the prison; be it therefore

Resolved, That the aforesaid railroad company are hereby directed immediately to remove the said rail track and restore the said street to its original condition, and in the event of a neglect or refusal to comply with the above direction when ordered to do so by the Street Commissioner, that the said Commissioner is hereby ordered to remove the same and dispose of the material so removed to recompense the City for the cost of such removal.

Alderman Norton moved to amend by striking out the word "White," and inserting the word "Franklin."

Which was carried.

Alderman Ely moved that the paper be laid over.

Alderman Norton moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Abingdon-square, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Manhattanville, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to George Gwetal to extend a vault four feet under the street from the curb stone, in front of his premises number thirty-nine West Fourth-street, in accordance with such rules and rates as the Croton Board shall prescribe.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That lamp-posts be set and gas lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution authorizing the Croton Board to pave Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-street, from the First to the Fifth avenues with Belgian pavement, be amended so as to read as follows: The property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That H. B. Claflin & Co. be and they are hereby authorized and allowed to pave the cartway in front of their store West Broadway, between Worth street and Leonard streets, with Belgian pavement at their own expense, conforming to the lawful grade, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Whereas, From the sidewalk of the street in Bank-street, between West-street and the Hudson River, water accumulates both from rain and the overflow of the culvert, creating a nuisance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to abate and remove said nuisance by having the carriage-way in Bank-street, between West-street and the Hudson River, filled in and restored to the lawful grade and repaved, and that the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby authorized and directed to make such alterations or repairs to the culvert at the said place as may be deemed necessary to prevent the overflow of the same, and that said work be performed and executed without delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ely moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Street Commissioner to make a contract for lighting all the Streets with Gas.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ely moved to amend the resolution by making it read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, roads, squares, parks, public buildings and places of the City of New-York with coal gas, such contract to be founded on sealed bids or proposals, and to be made with the company giving adequate security, to be approved by the Comptroller, and in the manner provided by law, which shall agree to do the same for the lowest price for each lamp or light per annum, or quantity when it can be measured according to the existing regulations, and affording to such company sufficient time to lay their mains and introduce gas, as required by the contract, the provision of the contract last made and executed with the Manhattan Gas Company, as far as practicable, shall be embodied in the contract made in pursuance of this resolution, and the term during which the same is to continue shall be for the same number of years as that contract. Any resolution or ordinance inconsistent with this resolution is hereby repealed.

Which was carried on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, The President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

The resolution as amended was then adopted on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, The President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman Ely moved to reconsider the action had at the last meeting on a communication from the Comptroller, in relation to the wharves, piers and slips.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the same be printed at length in the minutes of the present meeting.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented a report, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to procure a stand of colors for the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting the proprietors of the mills, number fifty-two Greenwich-street, to lay a six-inch drain pipe from their premises to the river.

Which was concurred in.

Subsequently, Alderman Norton moved to reconsider the above action.

Which was carried.

He then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "Greenwich," and insert the word "Washington" before street.

Which was carried, and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution to pay Lake Clark two hundred and forty dollars for services rendered to the City Inspector's Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting the New-York and Harlem Railroad to lay rails in Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Manhattanville, &c.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Loew, Varnum—3.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when this Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the expenses in the account of City Contingencies.

Which was received, ordered to be printed in the minutes and referred to the Committee on Law.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Coman called up General Order number four hundred and forty-eight, being a report of Committee on Markets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to rebuild the shed on the south side of Catharine Market, between Cherry and Water streets, the expense to be taken from appropriations for Public Buildings, Construction and Repairs.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Alderman Norton called up General Order number three hundred and twenty-eight:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he hereby is authorized and directed to cause the plot of land bounded by Hoboken, West, Canal and Washington streets, known and designated as St. John's-square, to be properly inclosed and planted with grass and shrubbery, the cost thereof to be taken from and charged to the appropriation set apart for lands and places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number three hundred and forty-eight, being the report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first-street to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Brice, Loew, McGinnis, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-three.

Resolved, That the usual number of copies of the Laws of the State relating particularly to the City of New-York, passed by the Legislature of the State at its late and next preceding session (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six,) be printed in document form for the use of the members of the City Government and the public, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number four hundred and forty-six, being Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh-avenues, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Brice, Leow, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

By permission, Alderman Norton here presented a map of the proposed widening of West-street to the bulkhead line.

Which was directed to be laid over in connection with the report of the Committee on Streets on that subject.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Aldermen Gedney called up General Orders number four hundred and sixty, being a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to pay the widow of the late John J. Davis his salary as Redemption Clerk in the Finance Department to the first of June proximo.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Brice, Leow, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman Ely called up General Order number four hundred and fifty-nine, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Alderman Ely called up General Order number four hundred and sixty-nine, being a report of Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, from Delancey to Broome-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Alderman Ryers called up general order number two hundred and sixty.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Eighth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Alderman Loew called up General Order number four hundred and forty-one, being the report of Special Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of bridging Broadway at proper distances, with substantial aerial iron structures, and of recommending the adoption of the most secure and advisable system for that purpose, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for plans for the construction of an aerial iron bridge or crossing for pedestrians, at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton-street, the expense thereof in no event to exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Alderman Loew moved to amend by inserting in the resolution after the word "plans" the words "and proposals."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Rielly, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-seven, being report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost of the same to be borne equally by the owners of property and by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman O'Brien moved to amend by striking out the words "Fourth and Sixth" before the word "avenues," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Madison and Fifth."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Alderman McGinnis called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-four, being a report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Third-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis and Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman Van Voorhis called up General Order number four hundred and fifty-three, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be forthwith paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman McGinnis called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-nine, being report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting an ordinance to prevent the introduction of steam into sewers.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Reilly called up General Order number four hundred and forty.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtaling, Clerk of Arrears, for a sum sufficient to redeem the house and lot occupied by the Sisters of Charity, number three hundred and fifteen East Tenth-street, sold for taxes in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, amounting to two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-three cents, said property being then occupied by the said Sisters of Charity, and thereby exempt from taxes.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brien, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President pro tem announced that it stood adjourned until Monday next, the seventeenth instant, at two o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—Accommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.

BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK, containing about $200 in bills and three notes and one check, going from No. 60 Cortlandt-st to Washington Market. Whoever will return the same to No. 66 Cortlandt-st., ANDERSON'S City Express, will receive the above reward.

JOHN McR. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

FOR SALE—NOW IN THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, the light-draught, low-pressure, double-engine steamer FANNIE LEHR.
Length on deck.
Breadth of beam.
Depth of hold.
Draws light only thirty (30) inches; has very large capacity for cargo; has carried 600 bales cotton; has five state-rooms; cabin on upper deck; now ready for business.
Also, the steamer HARRY CARROLL.
Length on deck, 130 feet.
Breadth of beam, 18 feet.
Depth of hold.
Will carry 300 bales cotton; draws light, less than three feet; in fine order, with new boiler; two high-pressure engines. For terms apply to
J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

FOR SALE

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 93 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND.—The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late Jas. Wotherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about 22 miles from New-York, and of easy success, both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains about 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 16 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The land is well stocked with large and small fruits, extends to the water, and has a fine beach on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WOTHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st., THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The handsome residence situated at Schodack Landing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, 12 miles south of Albany, two minutes' walk from the depot; house is of brick, two stories, with basement and attic; 56 feet front and 34 deep; two fronts, one on the street and the other facing and commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River; the lot contains about 1½ acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house can be sold or let, with or without the furniture, for four or five months; also, the horse and carriage; terms easy; the object for selling or letting can be explained by interview. Inquire of MEEKER & NORTHRUP, No. 6 Dey-st., New-York, or of B. R. SPRINGSTEIN, Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNTRY residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class stone front, three-story and basement house, in South Oxford-st., with all improvements and in good order. To be sold in consequence of the owner leaving the city. Prince $16,500, including the furniture, which is nearly new. Immediate possession.

Also, a three-story high-stoop brick house, in Raymond-st., near Hanson-place, with two lots, laid out as garden. House has all modern improvements, and in excellent order. Early possession. Price $9,600.

W. W. COLBRON, No. 918 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—A large, beautiful mansion, commanding a most magnificent view of the surrounding country, with fine stable, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and fruit trees of the very choicest kinds; the grounds contain over one acre, and neatly laid out; 30 minutes from Jersey City by the horse-cars; price $20,000. To those who wish to purchase a fine place a chance like this is seldom offered. The owner would take in part payment a small farm, not over one hour from New-York. Apply to HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE manufacturing business now in successful operation; established three years, staple goods, ready sale, orders on hand equal to price asked; tools, lathes and machinery all complete; employs twelve to fifteen hands, and may be increased indefinitely; rent and steam-power only $500 a year; reason for selling, other business on hand, and must sacrifice one or the other. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 126 Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A recently built, commodious dwelling-house containing 18 rooms and all modern conveniences, with sufficient grounds, situated on Hudson Terrace, commanding a magnificent view of river and mountain scenery.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. E. WARREN, Newburgh, or D. W. C. FALLS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, just completed, containing 17 rooms, replete with all modern improvements, together with large carriage-house and stable, and one and a half acres of land, situate on the easterly shore of the Hudson, distant about 10 miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot at 30th-st. More land can be had if desired. For terms and particulars apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 ACRES, twenty miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, in a very healthy location; good, roomy house, with fine lawn, well shaded; fine large barn, apple and pear orchards; soil excellent, and the place in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE terms, located at Morristown, N. J., two hours' ride from New-York; thirty acres of productive land, well stocked with various fruits, with a three-story dwelling-house, and small house additional, barns and outhouses, and ice-house filled. Apply to H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF the most complete places to be found within one hour of New-York, fine house, outbuildings, six acres of land, immense quantity of fruit, all in perfect order; few minutes from cars; only requires to be seen to be appreciated; price $18,000, with part on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON the west side of the Hudson, one hour from the City; elegant mansion, cottage, barns, &c.; buildings modern and nearly new. Price, with 15 acres of lawn, fruit, &c., $25,000. Also a smaller place, with cottage, (10 rooms,) barn and choice fruit, $12,000. Great bargains.
A. HUTCHINS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,102 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT YONKERS—A pretty cottage, with about five lots of ground, only ten minutes' walk from depot; house contains 10 rooms, in good order; view one of the best in the place; price low; will rent for $600; large shade trees, front and rear. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A desirable three-story, high-stoop house, 22x60x100, in fine order, for sale cheap. Also, a fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55, near 5th-av. and 34th-st., $26,000. Others, furnished and unfurnished $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice, new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT UP City, $4,000; house and lot, Brooklyn, $2,500; lots $15 each in village of churches, stores, schools; 25 miles, 1 hour by cars, away from cholera rents. Farm, good house, 15 acres, $1,500. VAN VECHTEN, 83 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN—82 ACRES, 8 WOOD, BALLANCE under cultivation; 2 apple orchards, good farm-house and necessary outbuildings, near New Providence, N. J.; $6,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, IMMEDIATE possession; 35 acres; variety of fruit; healthy; delightfully situated at Brooklyn Lake, near Plainfield, N. J.; price, $8,000; one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 169 Pearl-st.

CASH, HARD CASH.—ANY ONE HAVING A good furnished house for sale in New-York or Brooklyn can find a buyer on application to
RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., A new house, containing 13 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire at the spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

SIX YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE IN A desirable part of the City. No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 18 ACRES, IN Westchester County, Harlem Railroad, Chappequa Station; is well fenced, good orchard, plenty small fruit; perfectly healthy, with comfortable house, barn outhouses, and in good cultivation, excepting seven acres of beautiful woods. Apply to owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will be sold very cheap for cash, or part down.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 miles from Jersey City, at Bloomfield, 3 minutes' walk from the depot, containing 13½ acres choice land, high ground, house, barn, &c. Will be sold in two parts, if desired; churches, schools, hotels, &c.; neighborhood first class; 12 trains per day to the property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

PEAT.—AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE PARTY CAN purchase from first hands about 30 acres of first-class peat land, (a part of a hundred acre bed,) in Connecticut, near railroad depot, at a low price. Parties having the money and meaning business may answer. Others need not. Address O. D. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balusters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the railroad station, a two-story cottage house, containing ten rooms, with half an acre of ground; good water, young fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. FURNISHED OR unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN New-Rochelle, 6 minutes' walk from depot, or Long Island Sound; good view and fine shade trees. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FULLY furnished house, containing 12 rooms, pleasantly located, in the town of Darien, Conn., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the garden is well stocked with vegetables, dwarf, pear and peach trees; choice grapes, and also a variety of ornamental shrubs and evergreens. Rent to a careful and responsible tenant, $600 for four months. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., to MELVILLE E. MEAD, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, 24 MILES FROM the City, a large first-class dwelling, 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, two stories and attic and basement. The house has just been put in thorough order; situated on Broadway, and on one of the most desirable locations in the village. For further information, apply to Messrs. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., No. 1 Hanover-building, Hanover-square, or of WILLIAM WRIGHT, adjoining the premises.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—TO LET TO A careful and responsible family of adults, a very desirable residence on 61st-st. and East River, opposite the lower entrance to the Central Park, consisting of a comfortable and commodious house, furnished, library, &c.; stable, about 25 lots of ground, and an excellent cow. Inquire of J. TOWLE, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A fully furnished dwelling, 11 rooms, vegetable garden, fruit and shade, barn attached, pleasantly located in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; daily communication with New-York by four different routes; terms moderate. For particulars, address or apply to S. HOOPER, Pier No. 24 North River.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—To gentlemen, comprising parlor floor of three rooms, and large rooms in second and third stories; house first class, with all modern improvements and location convenient to the best restaurants and hotels; references required. Apply at No. 132 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON THE HUDSON, A desirable country residence, with 130 acres of land; house two and a half stories, well arranged; fine garden, apples, pears, peaches, berries, and small fruits in abundance. For map and plan and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THREE months, with early possession, situated in 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house and furniture are in perfect order, and will be rented to a private family or for a few boarders, and at a moderate price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT GLEN COVE—CHIEFLY furnished, to let for season or year; 11 rooms, convenient; much fruit, hennery, garden; pleasant location; fine shade and shrubbery; on stage route; rent moderate. Address or apply to W. R. LYNCH, Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, second floor, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two neatly furnished large front and back rooms, with bedroom and convenient closets adjoining, all on third floor; will be let together or separately; water, gas and privilege of bath-room; family strictly private; reference required. No. 180 West 24th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 42 Union-square, for one, two, three, five or ten years, for business or for a dwelling; lot 26.6x125; house will be put in thorough order, (painting, &c.) For permits, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—TO TWO single gentlemen, one large and one small neatly-furnished rooms, in a pleasant house, quiet family, no children or boarders; desirable and convenient neighborhood. No. 303 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE IN Waverly-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory, corner 29th-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A NEAT house, well furnished, gas all through, good location, fine view of the Hudson, convenient to depot, for season or year; rent low. Apply at JAMES YOUMAN'S, Yonkers.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE AT RAHWAY to rent for $60 per month. Also houses at Metuchin, Rockaway, Babylon, Newark, Eatontown, Shrewsbury, Neshanic and Millstone. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMily only, a large house and five acres of land at Throg's Neck. Address H. OVERING, Westchester, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, convenient of access by railroad or steamboat; rent for season low. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

TO LET—FOR THE HOT SEASON, A FURnished cottage containing four sleeping-rooms, a parlor, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen; grounds and street eligible. Address Box No. 100 Pittsfield, Mass.

NEAR UNION CLUB.—GENTLEMEN CAN get superior furnished rooms, with colored man-servant attendance, at No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors east of Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED room in a private family, having no other furnished rooms or boarders; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 133 East 65th-st.

A LADY MAY HAVE PART OF A ROOM with another, on 4th-av., without board, at $3 50 per week; French preferred. Address Miss SIMPSON, Station D.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath-room, at No. 51 West 44th-st. Terms low, and references exchanged.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., NEW house, stable and grounds, near depot. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE VERY large and elegant brown-stone mansion, No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on premises before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 30x75, ON SECOND floor; also light front room, at Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 590 BROADWAY, under the Metropolitan Hotel, will be to let about August 1. Apply to WM. GALE, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—STORES, LOFTS, HOUSES AND apartments, furnished rooms in different parts of the City. No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT No. 116 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE the most satisfactory references, three or four unfurnished rooms, without board, in a quiet, respectable family residing not lower than 14th-st. nor higher than 40th-st., near the 4th, 5th or 6th avs. Address M., Box 4,079 Post-office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR TO RENT FOR A TERM of five years, a small house in good order, with modern improvements, worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 7th avs.; possession required on or before 1st November prox. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,336 Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO hire for the Summer a small, handsomely-furnished house, at a low rent, in a location convenient to the 5th-av. clubs. Address within one week, with particulars, including price, &c., MARTIN, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—CONTAINING six rooms, for a respectable family, below 40th-st. For particulars, inquire by letter or call at No. 704 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen willing to room together can be accommodated with good board in a private family; front chamber, with large clothes-press, gas, and privilege of bath, in a house near Second-place, within a few minutes of Hamilton Ferry; also hall room for single gentleman; breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 2,468, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW single persons, can obtain desirable rooms, with or without board, at No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN — PLEASANT rooms, with good board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in State-st., fourth door below Henry-st., opposite Garden-st. Best of reference given and required.

A FEW HANDSOME ROOMS, NEWLY carpeted and furnished, (or unfurnished,) to let, with first-class board, very reasonable; fine location and neighborhood; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 476 West 22d-st., for one week.

A VERY SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a large and very fine house, would board a couple of gentlemen and their wives, or some single gentlemen. Particulars at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A FIRST-class house; location central, airy, 14th to 42d sts; very reasonable terms; small room; reference. Miss L., Station G.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR GENTLEMAN of quiet, refined habits, can find newly furnished rooms at No. 58 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Very pleasant location.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILY or single persons, with or without board, at No. 2 Neilson-place, near Broadway and Waverley-place; satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 54 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburgh. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by Erie Railroad to Turners. Address ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y. Reference: Richard Seaman, Nos. 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.; John J. Yellott, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (no children) have five or six comfortable airy rooms to let, with board, for the Summer; price, from $7 to $10 a week; location on Lake Champlain, a few steps from the steamboat landing. Refer to Dr. S. Peters, No. 19 East 15th-st.; S. G. Cuyler, Room No. 19, No. 30 Broad-st. Address A. L. CONGER, Essex, Essex County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, 2d floor, and No. 257 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SINGLE FAMILY can be accommodated from this time with farm-house board in Connecticut, near Norwalk; the use of horses and carriage when desired, or parties furnish their own; location beautiful. Inquire of
P. D. BROWER, No. 299 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—LLEWELLEN PARK, North Orange, N. J. From six to eight persons can obtain good accommodations in a select farmhouse; 10 minutes' ride from the Park; stable and coach-house; terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. M. A. BAVIER, North Orange. Horses taken on pasture.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, SIMONSON-av., Staten Island.—Two or three families and single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms at this very airy, retired and convenient locality, being but 8 to 10 minutes walk from the third or Vanderbilt landing, and only about one hour from the City Hall.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good table, a few minutes' walk from depot. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms may be found at Milton on the Hudson, by calling on, or addressing, LUCY A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FINELY SITUATED private residence, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot. Apply to
A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN Yonkers and Tarrytown, in a private family, by a gentleman, with stabling for a saddle horse. Address, stating location and price, C. Z., Box 696 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR GENtleman, wife, infant and nurse, at Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham or vicinity. Address, stating terms, DAVENPORT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT YONKERS.—Large pleasant rooms can be obtained, with a first-class table, by immediate application; abundance of shade and fruit trees on the place; house and location very desirable for a Summer residence. Apply to W. H. PERRY, at Yonkers Depot, or address B., Box No. 395 Post-office, New-York City.

FAMILIES AND PARTIES DESIRING country board, in a healthy location, with pleasant rooms, good fare, and plenty of fruit, may take the Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and apply at the farm-house of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, or for information, of JOHN J. KIPP, No. 177 West 17th-st.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, delightfully situated, with large garden, one hour from the City, would admit in her family for the Summer season, two or three gentlemen who would care for the comforts of a home, the advantage of speaking the French language, and willing to pay liberally; reference required. Address J. A. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had at a very reasonable rate, in a good locality on the southside of Long Island, near the Bay Side, two hours ride on Long Island Railroad, three trains each day. Reference T. W. WOOD, coal office, corner of State and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE MOUNtains near the Houstonic River, Conn., in a large house capable of accommodating fifty, or more, boarders; location unsurpassed; beautiful drives, shady groves and good fishing in abundance; price $8 per week. Address L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families. The House is pleasantly situated in a large park, within two minutes' walk of the depot.

A *** FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, near Tarrytown; mountain air, all modern improvements, spacious park, fruit and shade trees, stabling. Particulars between 1 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—A PRIVATE family having a commodious residence on high ground, beautiful river views, great abundance of fruit, will accommodate a few persons on reasonable terms. Inquire at SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

A LADY HAS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished suites of rooms, with private bath-rooms adjoining, to rent; private or table d'hote. Also other rooms for families or gentlemen with breakfast—permanent or transient. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner 20th-st.

SEVERAL GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, in a private family in Fordham, one-quarter of a mile from the depot, opposite the Episcopal Church; references exchanged.

ON THE HUDSON—BOARD IN PRIVATE family; elegant accommodations for a party of adults willing to pay liberally; large grounds, fruit, &c.; 30 minutes from City by Hudson River Railroad. Address S. B., Box 3,652 Post-office.

AT BATH, L. I.—ON THE SEA-SHORE, BY A private family, a few large rooms in a handsome villa; superior board, garden, stabling and bathing. Address ALKA, Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, WITH LIBERAL table, in a modern stone house, near the depot at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. References. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

IN NEWARK, CONN.—A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE, good board, pleasant rooms, good stabling for horses, or can furnish team. Call or address RYMOND, Fourth National Bank, New-York.

ALL WANTING BOARD, ROOMS OR cottages, (from $5 to $30,) can have directions immediately. For board or boarders address (with stamp) BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for a gentleman, lady and servant. Address, stating terms and location, O., Box No. 731 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED BY ONE OR two families in a very pleasant location at Glen Cove. Address N. B. Y., Box No. 762 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
This first-class house will be opened for the season June 28. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

MCDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J. is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FLIES IN THE WEB and ON HIS LAST LEGS. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcot, J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MAGIC TRUMPET, THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, and THE STAR OF THE RHINE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT, THE FAST WOMEN, and THE DUMB BOY OF ANCONA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT, ANNA MARIA JONES, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, &c.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY OPEN AND FREE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was passed authorizing the appointments in the Pay Department of the Navy to be selected from acting Assistant Paymasters who have served two years. Mr. MORGAN presented the credentials of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in favor of the passage of the Bankrupt Bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of the officers in the Navy was taken up. It provides that the officers of the Navy shall consist of one Admiral, one Vice-Admiral, ten Rear-Admirals, twenty-five Commodores, fifty Captains, ninety Commanders, one hundred and eighty Lieutenant-Commanders, one hundred and sixty Masters, one hundred and sixty Ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law. The pay of the Admiral shall be $10,000 per annum. The bill was passed, and now goes to the House. The joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the Paris Exhibition was taken up. An amendment was adopted precluding members of Congress and others holding offices of honor and trust from being Commissioners. No further action was taken.

In the House, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, and to provide for funding the indebtedness of the United States. Mr. SCHENCK reported back a substitute for the House bill for the reorganization of the army. The bill to establish Assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and at Boise City, Idaho, and to discontinue the Branch Mints at Dallas City, Oregon, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, was passed. Mr. DRAPER reported a bill to amend the National Currency Act. The House then proceeded to consider the Reconstruction Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Picayune* thus sketches a June day in New-Orleans: Figs are at last becoming plentiful—not only the white and black varieties, but also the purple-veined Celeste, the most delicious and delicately-flavored of them all. In the rural districts of our city, the luxuriant foliage of the fig-trees lends at all times a charm to the level landscape, while in the softened light of evening they give a mellowness to the picture which CLAUDE LORRAINE would have loved to look upon. Golden-hued cantelopes, redolent with perfume, pearly-eared corn and crimson-tinted tomatoes, encircled with fragile cones of the pale green okra, are the temptations cunningly displayed in the restaurant windows.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, on June 7, decided two cases involving the validity and constitutionality of the act of the late Legislature, commonly called the "Stay Law." Able opinions were delivered by each one of the Judges. The effect of the decision is to sustain the first and eighth sections of the act, which postpones the rendition of judgment for at least twelve months; while the second, third and fourth sections, which relate to proceedings for the collection of payments by execution, are pronounced unconstitutional and void. Chief-Justice WALKER dissents from the opinion of the Court on the first point, and holds the entire law void.

Gen. FISK has made an elaborate report to Gen. HOWARD upon the condition of affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky. He says that during the month of May 77,177 rations were issued to white persons, and 7,409 to freedmen. He has ordered the distribution of an aggregate of 30,000 rations for June, at least two-thirds of which will go to the whites. The people of Kentucky, he thinks, are indisposed to properly care for the aged and infirm freedmen, and their support will for a time be a burden upon the Government.

An old man named ROBERT COLTON, formerly keeper of the Almshouse, committed suicide at his wife's grave, in Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, the 10th inst., by taking a mixture of laudanum and arsenic. It appears that his marriage with his second wife, a young girl, was unfortunate, and he has haunted his first wife's grave for some time, often staying there all night. A letter was found in his pocket, containing a feeling allusion to his recent troubles, and concluding with a touching request to be buried in the same grave with his dead wife.

Mr. S. L. GOODALE, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, after an inquiry into the character of the recent cases of cattle disease at York, reports that the symptoms were altogether unlike pleuropneumonia, and in almost every respect like those attending the rinderpest, now prevalent in England. The cattle affected have been kept isolated, and it is hoped that the disease, whatever it may have been, has not spread beyond the herd first affected.

The New-Orleans papers report that the water has ceased to flow through the old break in the Bass levee, in Carroll Parish, four miles below Lake Providence; also through the crevasse above Ashton, in Arkansas. By the 1st of July it is confidently anticipated that the river will be within its banks opposite the Grand Levee, Morganza and West Baton Rouge crevasses, thus stopping further flow of water upon the now inundated section of the State.

A Guadeloupe paper contains a most hearty recognition of the services of the United States vessel *Wasp* in conveying physicians and supplies from Pointe-a-Pitre to the suffering inhabitants of Marie-Galante, whose houses had been prostrated by a tornado. A number of the inhabitants of the unfortunate town, it will be remembered, were killed or wounded.

The returning Fenians make a poor return for the free transportation given them by the Government. On Wednesday night three car-loads of them on the Hudson River Railroad committed a series of outrages. Besides destroying freight on the train, they robbed a hotel at Tivoli, and threw one of their number out of the window while the train was in motion.

Novel proceedings recently took place at the Ohio Female College near Cincinnati. Mr. BROWN, President of the Atlantic Steamship Company, owns an interest of $50,000, and has a mortgage on the other half. Having failed to get possession of the property by suits in Court, he, with counsel, took forcible possession. The citizens, feeling outraged, assembled in great numbers, and would have ousted the invaders had not calmer heads restrained them. The Sheriff, by an order of the Court, ejected them.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield, has accepted an invitation to deliver his poem, *Jonathan at School*, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College, on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement week. GEORGE S. HILLARD, of Boston, will deliver the oration upon the same occasion.

The Waterbury *American* is informed that something having the appearance of the rinderpest, or more probably pleuro-pneumonia, has made its appearance among the cattle in Litchfield County, Conn.

The Hartford Common Council passed on Monday night an ordinance for the construction of a dike along the Connecticut River, within the city limits. The estimated expense is $158,000.

Major-Gen. STANNARD has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Vermont District, in place of WM. CLAPP, resigned.

Gen. MEADE and the Boston *Journal's* "Carleton" went to the St. Albans Sabbath-school last Sunday, and both made addresses to the children.

The Detroit *Tribune* celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on the 11th instant.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: ANN HAFFEY was held for trial on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book from a companion in a street car. ANN LUCE and MANUEL MARTIN were also committed for trial for attempting to steal eight coats in Grand-street. JOHN KEYSER, a beggar, was held to answer the charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, the property being found in his possession. HENRY ORR, of No. 199 South-street, was remanded for examination on a charge of swindling by gift jewelry. HENRY C. VAN SANTEN was held to bail to answer the charge of having cruelly beaten his horse. CATHARINE SNYDER, aged 70 years, and her daughter, CHRISTINA MURPHY, were held for examination on a charge of shoplifting. JOHN ALLEN and WILLIAM WORTH were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in burglaries at Nos. 501 and 503 and 898 Broadway. Both were held for further examination.

An argument of much public interest was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Justice POTTER Presiding. It is entitled The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and is brought by the Attorney-General against the Company for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction restraining defendants from continuing their pier into the North River, and from filling in beyond low water mark on the New-Jersey side. Gen. MARTINDALE appeared for this State, the Attorney-General of New-Jersey for his State, and Ex-Judge WOODRUFF and others for the Railroad Company. The case is not concluded.

The superior officers of the Metropolitan Police assembled at Hon. WILLIAM MCMURRAY'S mansion, in Fifth-avenue, last evening, and formally presented a superb testimonial in the form of engrossed resolutions of respect and esteem, which were adopted by the Police Inspectors and Captains at the time of Mr. MCMURRAY'S retirement from the Department. Mayor HOFFMAN, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, Judges BARBOUR, BOSWORTH and CARDOZO, Hons. JAMES BROOKS and THOMAS LITTLE, Cols. MCMURRAY and BALDWIN, and Messrs. HENRY BERGH, THOMAS C. ACTON, JOHN G. BERGEN, JOEL HART and H. A. CARGILL were of the company.

The motion made several days ago, in the case of DANFORTH N. BARNEY *vs.* OTTO BURSTENBINDER and others, to discharger Mr. BURSTENBINDER from arrest, was decided yesterday by Justice INGRAHAM. The motion to discharge is denied, but the amount of his bail is reduced from $100,000 to $20,000. This is the case, as our readers may remember, of the man who shipped the nitro-glycerine to San Francisco, Cal., some time ago, and which on its arrival there exploded, causing serious loss of life and property.

GEO. W. HOLT, a Broadway saloon-keeper, has commenced an action in the Court of Common Pleas against the Board of Excise, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, Superintendent KENNEDY, Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, and others. The action is regarded as a test case as to the constitutionality of the law of April 14, 1866, in regard to the licensing of liquor-dealers. The motion for an injunction was argued at great length yesterday before Judge CARDOZA, and will be continued this morning at the opening of the Court.

An interesting meeting of ministers of the various denominations of Evangelical Christians in this City was held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, last evening, and was addressed at length by Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, LL. D., of Belfast, Ireland, author of *Typical Forms of Creation*, on the "History and Objects of the British Evangelical Alliance, and matters pertaining thereto." The meeting was well attended, and much interest manifested in the topic of Christian union.

An experiment was made yesterday at No. 14 Second-avenue with MARSHALL'S "Fire Annihilator." This consists of a number of pipes leading through the building and attached to the ceiling. These pipes are perforated, so that on a steam fire-engine being attached to the street pipe a very heavy shower of rain was thrown into the building. No fire could have withstood such a deluge. There were many spectators present, all of whom were satisfied of its great utility.

Judge RUSSELL presided in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. JOHN NORTON was convicted of burglary in the third degree and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years; CHARLES ENGHOUSE, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years; PHILIP BELL, for a similar offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year; ADOLPH BELINER, for a similar offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year; and LOUIS WOLFE, for a like offence, was sent to the House of Refuge.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with the lowest bidder for lighting the public lamps with gas. The report of the Committee on Bridging Broadway was also adopted. An ordinance forbidding the introduction of steam into sewers was laid over. Adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to make a contract for lighting the public lamps for a term of years.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Excise Board, received from licenses, yesterday, about $45,000. His total receipts to date are $868,200. The bars of those venders who have not taken out license are not to be closed by the Police until after Saturday, and the Treasurer will receive money and deliver licenses until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day.

PATRICK SHEA, a native of Ireland, aged 65 years, died of cholera, at No. 51 Cherry-street, on Wednesday night. The Health Officers immediately took measures to prevent possible infection of the five squares immediately surrounding the house where SHEA died.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD'S report of the work of the Police Sanitary Company shows that during the week ending on the 12th inst. 471 complaints of nuisances were received, 1,099 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, and 982 nuisances were abated under service of notice.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroners GOVER and NAUMANN on the bodies of PATRICK MCCABE, JOSEPH E. BOYD and HENRY T. KERR—the first-named having met his death by being precipitated through an elevator, and the others by being run over by City cars.

Yesterday the nineteenth annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off with all the success which could be expected for it on a day so supremely unfavorable. The result of the contest was in favor of the schooner *Haze* and the sloop *Dream*.

In the Strong-Bennett libel case yesterday in Brooklyn several witnesses were examined, and much testimony taken. Among the witnesses were Senators JULIAN and DUTCHER. The case will be continued to-day.

Three new cases of cholera occurred at Quarantine. No deaths since last report. Forty-eight patients still remain under treatment.

The funeral of the late Hon. MOSES F. ODELL will take place from the Sands-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The rise in gold yesterday favorably influenced the general markets, and transactions in the leading articles were on a more liberal scale. Desirable lots of wheat, corn, cotton, tallow, pork, lard, sugars and whisky were firmer. Inferior and common grades of flour were depressed. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Gold advanced to 147½ yesterday. Money easy. Erie shares 2 per cent. down; other railways dull. Government stocks steady.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Action of Congress.

The adoption by the House of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, as modified by the Senate, will, we trust, terminate for the time all irritating discussion on the question of reconstruction. The unanimous vote of the Union Party in support of the amendment as it is, and the surrender by Mr. STEVENS of his own views in conformity with the decision of the Senate and the wishes of his friends, render this expectation reasonable, whether they suffice fully to justify it or not. "Let us take what we can get now" would be sensible words from the lips of any man at any time, for they comprehend all that is practical in political philosophy. But emanating from Mr. STEVENS, they are particularly noticeable, and we can but hope that they indicate a willingness in his case to limit agitation to that which is practical, and, bending before events, to abstain, during the remainder of the session, from efforts which have thus far served to postpone if not to prevent the restoration of national harmony. If all the Radicals will accept Mr. STEVENS' idea, "take what we can get now," without marring what is obtainable by demands for the impossible, a most important point will have been gained. Only let them be content with the passage of this amendment, and allow the bills reported by the Committee as its accompaniment to lie upon the table, and the prospect of party peace and national unity will heighten wonderfully. True wisdom requires this to be done. To derive profit from "what we can get now," it is necessary to cease struggling for what cannot now be got. The abandonment of the Committee's bills, therefore, is in every sense expedient; expedient because their discussion would keep alive angry feeling, as their adoption would assuredly renew the contest with the President; expedient because a timely display of moderation will favorably influence the States whose approval is essential to the validity of the amendment; expedient beside, because business of the highest importance requires immediate attention, but cannot have it unless Congress consent to forego further talk in reference to abstract and impracticable propositions.

The maxim, "Let us take what we can get now," should not be lost sight of by the State Legislatures, especially by the Legislatures of the Southern States, where the terms of the amendment will be most keenly discussed. These terms may not be altogether palatable, but after all they are not unreasonable in view of the relations of the two sections. They simply protect the civil rights of all classes, adapt the number of representatives to the number of voters, prohibit certain prominent rebels from holding office, Federal or State, and provide for the inviolability of the national and the wiping out of the rebel debt. The third clause really is the only one to which a show of opposition can be offered; but even in this case it should be considered as a compromise offered by the Union Party in lieu of the sweeping disfranchisement originally proposed. As a compromise, it should be accepted by the South, for though not exactly as they would have it had they the sole making of conditions, it is believed to be the most favorable compromise to which the North would accede. For once let the South borrow a hint from Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, and "take what it can get," if not with thankfulness, at least with a consciousness of the practical value of a settlement without which the restoration of the Union will be indefinitely postponed.

A Word with the Liberators of Ireland and the British Authorities.

Mr. ROBERTS has issued an address to his Fenian followers which ought to command their respect. He recommends those who joined in the campaign against the British-American Provinces to return to their homes and their various avocations; and he encourages them to this (apparently) backward step by promising to organize a new liberating army under different auspices. No one will suspect the New-York TIMES of being a Fenian organ. We can, therefore, perhaps, say a word in behalf of the Roberts wing of the Brotherhood, which will probably be listened to, and which may be of more use to the members of that particular organization who are *real* friends of reform in Ireland than the momentary patronage of their radical newspaper organs.

The Provincial Government do well in taking no hasty steps to deal with their captives. The thoroughly *bad ones* of the invading army, they may rest assured are on this side of the line. The brave, unreflecting, innocent young fellows who went out to fight for the *cause*, who really *meant* to fight for the cause of Ireland, form, we venture to say, the largest proportion of the prisoners now in jail in Canada. The thieves and burglars and murderers were doubtless in the *rear*. In view of this—which although it is a generalization, is not difficult of proof—the soberest portion of our people think that Lord MONCK has done right in delaying the arraignment of the prisoners, until the natural excitement of the hour has subsided. The friends of international peace among us think, moreover, that in dealing with these Fenian prisoners, full account should be taken of the inducements by which most of them were inveigled into the Fenian army. *This* journal at least may claim the privilege of saying a word on the side of mercy.

It is not, at the same time, perhaps, out of order if we should remind the representative of the Queen in British America that it is about time for him to report to the British Government what he knows, and must have seen on this side of the Atlantic, of the deep-seated feeling of wrong which almost the entire race of true-born Irishmen cherish when they reflect on the present system of government practiced in Ireland. There is no getting over the fact that Fenianism—whether its method has been foolish or intemperate—its agents weak or wicked—has its origin in that feeling of a treasured-up wrong, which, in generous and impulsive minds, is paramount to all other feelings. Lord MONCK will conceal truths most important to be known by his superiors if he does not seek or take occasion to say that this matter of misgovernment in Ireland has become a disturbing agency in this hemisphere—not alone as affects British dominion, but as bearing upon the internal and external peace which indifferent States desire to maintain. It is competent for Lord MONCK—himself an Irish Liberal—to report to the Colonial Office that Fenianism only represents moral and material power to the extent that it combats—in common with all true Liberals—the monstrous imposition of an Irish Protestant Established Church, and that atrocious tenant system which is not, to-day, paralleled in any civilized country, and which deprives the Irish farmer of every vestige of interest in the soil which he cultivates.

The time has come now for the *real*, intelligent friends of Ireland to bestir themselves. There *is* a Liberal Ministry in England to-day; the *first*, as we regard it, since responsible Government there has had its full development. There are independent, outside supporters of that Government, such as The O'DONOGHUE, Sir JOHN GRAY, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, and many others—equally distinguished friends of freedom—ready, and willing, and *able*, if only thoroughly sustained by outside opinion, to force upon the British Parliament the immediate necessity of taking up the subject of Irish misgovernment in earnest, and of dealing with it not as a partial or temporary grievance, but as a radical and perpetual evil, and a source of endless division and strife.

Lord MONCK has studied affairs here to little advantage, if he has not become so thoroughly impressed with these facts as to compel him to treat this Fenian agitation and turmoil in its political as well as in its military aspects. We Americans have ridiculed the schemes of the liberators, because they simply deserved ridicule; but the *feeling* of the people who have given, blindfold, such vast sums of money to a project having nothing to recommend it but the deep-rooted sentiment of Irish liberation, cannot be ridiculed. And the wisest British statesman will be he who takes up the question of the existing relationship between England and Ireland in a thoroughly liberal spirit, with a single purpose, courageously and unflinchingly, and settles it, once and forever. As that relationship stands, to-day, it is a perpetual source of weakness to the Government of Great Britain; and as a radical evil its influences are so widespread that they are felt *here*, perhaps, as much as within the narrow circumference of the British islands.

Expulsion of Turkey from Europe.

It has long been asserted in histories of Turkey that a prophecy was preserved by the reigning family to the effect that after a certain number of centuries the Turks would be driven from Europe; that in view of this event, for some considerable time, an especial sum of money was laid aside in the royal treasury. Whether the money still exists among the Sultan's hoards may be doubted, but the prophecy seems at length about being accomplished in this year, destined to be so full of events.

It will be remembered that the two Principalities at the mouth of the Danube have been long under the protectorate of Turkey, each having a separate Prince or Hospodar; though contrary to the stipulations of 1815, the people at length united the two provinces under one Hospodar, Prince COUZA. Finally becoming dissatisfied with him, they deposed him, and during this Spring have offered a new Crown and Kingdom, with four millions of inhabitants—say as large as New-York State—to a son of LEOPOLD of Belgium. He declined it, and then it was for some mysterious reasons offered to a Prince, allied with the reigning house of Prussia—CHARLES, of the famous royal family of Hohenzollern, a young man of twenty and over, but a person of much spirit and enterprise. He accepted it at once, crossed Germany in disguise, with only a carpet-bag in hand, went down the Danube, and suddenly appeared at Bucharest, and was crowned Prince of the Principalities with great rejoicings. This action of the "Christian" population of these Provinces is in effect a revolution against the Turks, and will destroy their influence, and finally drive them both from this district and the neighboring country. It is to be borne in mind that the Turks, with their wonderful power of governing, (which they have shown in all past history, and which belonged to them as a great conquering race,) held millions of Europeans in subjection with only a few hundred thousand Turks.

Though they have been in Europe for centuries, they have always been merely encamped there. No good-will or interest, or useful works that they have done, or civilization that they have upheld, bind them there. They will withdraw their few troops at length (if withdraw they must) with the curses and hate of the various races they have ground down and trampled upon.

The country on the Danube has now in effect revolted against the Turkish Empire. Will Turkey suppress the revolt, or will she submit to the new Government and the young Prince suddenly crowned in this dramatic manner? Will Austria endure an independent and new power at the mouth of her great river? Will Russia allow a new obstacle to be placed between her ambition and Constantinople? Finally, what will assembled Europe say to this new violation of the compacts of 1815? The fact, too, of a Prussian Prince thus suddenly put in power, in the rear of Austria, adds another element of anxiety to the problem.

The sympathy of Europe is undoubtedly with the gallant young adventurer who has so suddenly leaped into the arena, and borne off the prize in the midst of most formidable rivals. And the very power of his antagonists is the safeguard of the bold knight-errant. The first rumor was that Turkey was about to march an overwhelming army into the Principalities and take possession.

But this, again, is met by the counter-rumor that Russia and France protest against such occupation. Again, if Russia invade, not only Turkey but Austria must oppose, as well as England and France, for fear of that Power's gaining a foothold so near to Constantinople. Or if Austria should occupy the coveted Provinces, she would not only have to fight the people, (who are bitterly opposed to her,) but, in all probability, would find herself in antagonism with Russia.

And therein lies the improbability of her accepting the Principalities as an offset to the loss of Venetia, supposing such a proposition should be made by the Conference of Paris, which we do not believe. The strength of Prince CHARLES lies in the contests of his rivals.

The one result clear is that Turkey must in effect abandon Europe. No intelligent person in any country desires to see her corrupt rule and effete civilization longer in Eastern Europe. The easiest settlement for all the great Powers is to leave the young Prince on his well-won throne. Then no one encroaching Power will hold the mouth of the Danube or the road to Constantinople. The Principalities may unite other neighboring Provinces with them, and a Greek Christian Kingdom at length be formed on the Danube.

Still, this tempting prize lies close to these great military Powers, and in a general European war might easily be swallowed up by any one of them. Or its attractions alone may enkindle the passions of some of the combatants, and the great war begin there. We shall watch the same with interest.

Commercial Relations with British America.

The information in regard to the trade of the United States with British America, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, may surprise those who have not hitherto bestowed attention upon the subject. The opinion has been not uncommon that the commercial relations affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty are too inconsiderable to occasion very serious concern. The same imperfect knowledge which has often led to an under-estimate of the resources of the Provinces, and of the part they are destined to play in the future of this continent, has produced a disposition to decry the question of reciprocity as one in which the Provinces alone are deeply interested. To this error may, in a considerable degree, be ascribed the strange indifference of Congress and the silence of commercial bodies, whose members might be supposed to be anxious for the reëstablishment of the trade upon a basis of reciprocal advantage. Hence the value of the report prepared in the Treasury Department by Mr. JAMES W. TAYLOR, one of its most capable agents, and the astonishment which some of its figures are likely to excite.

It is now officially stated that our trade with the Provinces is second in magnitude only to that with Great Britain. Speaking roundly, it may be said that the trade referred to is little less than one-third of the amount of trade with Britain, and is actually almost one-eighth of our entire external trade. Thus, while in the year ending 30th June, 1865, the aggregate of our external commerce with the world amounted to $574,202,387, and that with Britain to $222,709,263, our commerce with the Provinces exhibited a total of $69,150,602. Nor can we afford to omit from the account the item of shipping, since the tonnage of vessels employed in the provincial commerce, clearing from, and entering into United States ports, exceeds the tonnage of vessels employed in trade with any other country. The clearances from our ports for provincial ports during the fiscal year over which the statement extends, amounted to 3,531,752 tons, and the entrances from provincial ports to 3,193,193 tons, making a total of 6,714,945 tons.

In this connection we may usefully recall the notice of our mercantile men to a suggestive table which we recently copied from the *Financial Chronicle* of this City. It was a tabular statement showing the relative position of Canada and the other provinces among the thirty-two foreign countries to which the great bulk of exports are sent; the established results being, in the language of the *Chronicle*, that "with reference to some articles our exports to the Provinces exceed the total exports to all other countries; and, in more numerous instances, our exports to the Provinces surpass in value our exports to any one of the most populous countries of the old world."

Of the right of the Provinces to the title of being, absolutely, our second-best customer, and, relatively, the best of all our customers, there can, then, be no doubt. The fact is demonstrated, not by provincial agents or authorities, but by the official returns of the Treasury Department. With this evidence on record, surely Congress will not separate without taking some step in the direction of a renewed reciprocity. The *Evening Post* remarked yesterday that "Congress ought to do something toward reopening commercial relations with Canada;" and we apprehend that any man who will study with ordinary care the nature and extent of these relations under the treaty now ended, will acquiesce in the judgment of our cotemporary. Congress "ought to do something," and that without further loss of time.

Will the Maritime Powers Protest?

Our readers may perhaps recollect that some two or three years ago, while the rebellion was yet in existence, and the "flush times" of blockade-running had not come to an end, there was a good deal of criticism on the other side of the Atlantic upon the action of our Prize Courts, in which the Court held in this City came in for certainly its full share. Prominent among these critics was the *Memorial Diplomatique* of Paris, which in several articles attacked the decisions of our Court, charging Judge BETTS with having promulgated legal heresies, with having rendered "iniquitous condemnations." and having pronounced judgments containing "flagrant violations of international law." Its first attack was based upon the cases of the *Stephen Hart* and the *Springbok*, of which it did not hesitate to say, "never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice." It declared that though French commerce was not directly attacked by them, yet they were "of a character to awaken the solicitude of the French Government,"—a remark which excited some attention at the time, as the *Memorial Diplomatique* was understood to speak in a semi-official character. It found, however, one consolation, viz: that these judgments were rendered in an inferior tribunal, and as an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court, it had no doubt that "for the reputation of that illustrious tribunal," they would be at once reversed by that Court. But if they were not, then it would become "the duty of all the maritime Powers to protest against such flagrant violations of international law."

Well, time has passed on, and has finally brought not only the overthrow of the rebellion, but the decision of the Supreme Court in one of these cases, that of the *Stephen Hart*, which was published in our columns the other day. And the result of that decision is, that in spite of the horror of the *Memorial Diplomatique* at the positions taken by Judge BETTS, and in spite of the dreadful threat of the "protest of the maritime Powers"—a threat which for mysterious and awful consequences can only be compared with that famous one of the Speaker of the English House of Commons to *name* a disorderly member—the hopes of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, based upon "the reputation of that illustrious tribunal," are utterly frustrated, and the condemnation of the vessel is affirmed, not only without hesitation, but even summarily, without taking a tithe of the time and space to discuss the questions involved that was occupied by the *Memorial Diplomatique* in its attack.

This summary disposition of the case may be accounted for by the fact that the claimants of the vessel and cargo, notwithstanding the "material aid" of this promised protest of the maritime Powers, utterly abandoned the case, and did not even submit to the Supreme Court any argument in their defence. And we must say that we think they were wise in so doing, for there could hardly be a clearer case for condemnation on legal grounds, or one in which that condemnation was more consonant with entire justice.

This is not the first time, however, that the zeal of an advocate has carried him so far, that the consciousness of the party whom he defended would not allow him to stand on the ground which was claimed for him. Moreover, circumstances have changed. The rebellion is dead and France is quite willing to be, and remain on friendly terms with us; and so far from this decision of the Supreme Court being followed by any "protest of the maritime Powers," we do not despair of seeing even the *Memorial Diplomatique* admit that the decision was just, and based on grounds of which no honest lover of neutrality has the slightest ground to complain.

OUR SCHOOLMASTERS—A GREAT PERIL ESCAPED.—The *Journal of Commerce* a few days since discovered a terrible mare's nest. It found that the effect of the fourth section of the Constitutional Amendments which have just passed, actually would be to repudiate the debt of the United States, because the clause which provides that the "validity of the public debt" of the United States "shall not be questioned" was separated *only by a semicolon* from the clause providing that the rebel debt and claims for loss of slaves shall not be paid, and this *by another semicolon* from the final clause, that "all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." It argued that "by all rules of grammar" the words "such debts" must mean both the debt of the United States and the rebel debt. And thereupon it remarked, severely: "If the Constitution is to be amended, we trust the men who do it will study the art of intelligible English," by which we suppose it meant the art of *writing* intelligible English. We looked with some anxiety this morning, therefore, on seeing that the Amendments had passed the House, to see how low United States bonds had gone under this imminent prospect of repudiation. To our amazement, we found that they stood about the same as yesterday. Searching for the reason, we looked at the Amendments themselves, and, to our great and instantaneous relief, we found that the *Journal's* eyes had manifestly led it astray, and that the "public debt of the United States," instead of being bound to the repudiating clause by the horrible embrace of a semicolon, was separated from it by the impassable gulf of a period. Whether it was a flyspeck, or whatever it was, which thus misled the *Journal*, we are sure it will join us in congratulating the country upon the peril that it has escaped. Even now we can hardly help shuddering to think what would have happened if a flyspeck on the paper had actually plunged the whole country into repudiation and bankruptcy.

Manners En Route—A Growing Nuisance.

The apothegm "that in America a lady can travel alone from one end of the country to the other with perfect immunity from insult," has lost, of late, much of its truth and significance. Trust your wife or daughter alone for a trip by rail or boat, and at its finish, her indignant friends detect, by the flush of insulted modesty, that which her delicacy would fain conceal. Knowledge of the prevalence of the belief in the equivocal theory, that "these women who are always getting insulted, are generally the ones who, by their deportment, invite insult," has prevented many from invoking the protection of their fellow-passengers. Many a lady has been deprived of a pleasant view of the Highlands, from the promenade-deck of a night steamer, because some impudent person has noticed that she is without attendance. "Could the lady inform me what town we are passing?" or, "If the lady is traveling alone, perhaps he could be of service to her," he cavalierly insinuates, as he draws a chair to her side, and probably peers under her very bonnet. The slightest response is invariably the cue to more extended and intrusive insinuations, until the frightened passenger seeks some other part of the boat for relief. And often, to the jaundiced and vitiated vision of these low wretches, the artless ingenuousness of the country lass appears as complacent acquiescence, or her nervous timidity as the studied *naïveté* of the experienced courtesan.

Is it fair that a lady should suffer for their mistakes or pertinacity? We know that there is enough of the chivalric element extant to take a lady's part, but it is always better to apply to some one in authority. Not to a negro-waiter on a steamboat, for there the gift of a dollar from the aggressor will prevent the complaint from reaching the Captain's office. Ladies, just mark your man, so you will know him again, then immediately and deliberately find your way to the Captain's office, where you will find a gentleman whose *duty* it is to attend to such cases, and whose powers of discrimination will inform him how far the performance of his duty can be made a pleasure in punishing a loafer, though he may bear the appearance of a gentleman.

Telegraph Consolidation.

The American and Western Union Telegraph Companies are about concluding an agreement of union which amounts to a consolidation of interests. The public demand for prompt and uninterrupted transmission of messages renders it indispensable to get rid of all delays in checking and booking from one line to another. The new consolidation will control and operate over one hundred and four thousand miles of telegraph wire, covering all the Territory, and connecting all points of importance from Newfoundland to San Francisco and Vancouver's Island. From the latter point a line fourteen thousand miles to St. Petersburgh will be done within a year. Cuba and the West Indies will be connected, and the success of the Atlantic Cable in August next is confidently hoped for.

Pleuro-Pneumonia—Not Rinderpest.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 14.

In a dispatch forwarded on Saturday night, it was stated that the rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia had made its appearance in New-York, and that it had been officially announced by the President and Secretary of the New-York State Agricultural Society. The statement was erroneous. The officers named announced the appearance of pleuro-pneumonia, but not the rinderpest—diseases of cattle entirely different in their nature. The rinderpest has not appeared in this country, so far as the knowledge of the officers extends, and it is confidently expected we shall escape that scourge.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 14.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, June 15:

Nos. 27, 28, 29, 122½, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129.

WEST POINT AND ITS RESULTS.

The Cadet—His Appearance—Examination Hall—Pictures—Board of Visitors—Attacks Upon West Point—Charges Against It—Their Falsehood.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

The burial of Gen. SCOTT, the annual June examination, the coming graduation of young men who are to make the future Generals of their country, have brought vividly before me the memories and associations which cluster round West Point. A thousand times have I looked with wonder and delight from its grassy plains to those eternal rocks around, and those deep waters which flow at their base. A thousand times has my mind looked back through the vista of departed years, to see the faces and hear the voices of friends—some of them glory-crowned—who have gone to rest in their narrow beds. But these rocks and hills and waters remain, and the new faces who come up seem like a mere repetition of those who went before them. You may take a photograph of that cadet on guard, and he is an exact copy of the one who stood there forty years before. The same eternal little gray coat and brass buttons, the white pantaloons, the black, polished Monroe shoes, the same cap, the same ramrod straightness, the same marching step. There he is, cut out on the same pencil pattern he was a generation before. Who contrived that little tailless coat? I don't know; but if he was known he would become immortal, by his reckless defiance of all taste. Why array a cadet in the most conspicuously ugly little coatee that can be conceived of? But this is a part of the discipline which the young man must go through with to teach him what military law is.

The Examination Hall presents now an imposing and interesting scene. It is the library-room. You enter and find yourself surrounded by books and some pictures. Some of the portraits are well worth seeing. The one in front of you (on the right as you enter) is that of Col. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, (the first chief, I think, of the corps of engineers,) and is one of the best pictures I have ever seen. The full-length one to the right of WILLIAMS is that of JEFFERSON at Monticello, and was painted by SULLY. It is not satisfactory. He seems to have come out to look at the weather, and to have concluded it was going to rain. I asked for the portrait of CALHOUN, which used to hang just below, and was told it was put away. Why? CALHOUN was dead before the war began; and though the fomenter of infinite mischief, could not be called a traitor. It was a capital portrait by JARVIS, the best of our portrait painters.

On one side, beside a long table sat the professors, and in the middle of them Gen. CULLUM, the Superintendent. I was very sorry for them; for here they have to sit six mortal hours, going through a routine, the result of which they all know beforehand. It is bad enough for the boys, but it is awful for the professors to go through a West Point Examination. On the left, at a long table, crossing the remainder of this room, sat the Board of Visitors. Who they are, or what they are, I don't know. I never heard their names before. The Board of Visitors are appointed generally to pay a little compliment to a personal or political friend, and are generally very little qualified for such a duty. The Board should be composed partly of military men, and partly of the most eminent scientific men in the country.

But what is the Military Academy, and what are its results? That is an important question, when the institution is and has been assailed by ignorant demagogues, who know little of what it has done, and less of what the country needs. Many years ago West Point was attacked with great bitterness by a number of members of Congress, chiefly from Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, who kept up a continual assault on what was called its "aristocracy." These men knew nothing about education, and less than nothing about the military art. They had got an idea that a man dressed in uniform was an aristocrat, and that war needed nothing but a rifle and a hatchet. A demagogue always needs something to attack, in order to show his zeal for the people. West Point had uniforms, officers and artillery. What more was wanted to show its aristocracy, or the necessity of its destruction by genuine Democrats? West Point would have been demolished, but for the fact that the Presidents, MONROE, ADAMS and JACKSON, were in its favor. In after years the attack began again, and would have succeeded but for the Mexican war, which proved the necessity of a military education, and silenced the opponents of the Military Academy. But the war of the rebellion began a new chapter of events, and opened a new outcry against West Point. LEE, a graduate and Superintendent of the Academy, took command of the rebel army. BEAUREGARD, KIRBY SMITH, LONGSTREET, JOHNSTON, and a hundred other graduates entered the rebel army and became the most efficient men in the rebel service. Thousands of zealous patriots cried out, "West Point is the nursery of treason; its graduates have stabbed the mother which nursed them." This was natural, and so far as it applied, was true. But was it as much true as of the whole nation? Have we any right to apply a different rule of judgment to human nature in one place than in another? Was human nature different at West Point from human nature anywhere else? Let us try it fairly. I confess myself to be utterly astonished to find LEE and BEAUREGARD, who had stood by SCOTT'S side in the Mexican war, fighting against the Government of their country, when SCOTT was defending that country in the last days of his noble life. And I think it a great blunder in the Government that all these double traitors were not tried immediately, and, if convicted, hung. There is a wide distinction in the character of crimes. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS *believed* the heresies he acted upon. Mr. STEPHENS did *not* believe them, and was therefore a worse traitor than DAVIS. The political traitors of the South were bred up to political treason. But LEE, BEAUREGARD, Bishop POLK, &c., were educated at a national institution, and knew better. But was West Point to blame for that? Human nature is everywhere the same. I thought, and I do now, that the Military Academy failed in one thing, which will doubtless be remedied hereafter. I thought a national institution should teach national obligations, as solemnly as a church teaches its creed. Hereafter I think it will be done. But had it been done previous to the experiences of the rebellion, we should have had every political calf in the country bleating about the sin of teaching politics! But *that* is over. If we don't teach politics, we shall have no politics to teach. But were the *facts* what were asserted? Was not West Point after all the most loyal institution in the nation? Let me see. Take the simple facts:

Graduates of West Point in the army in 1860	820
Resigned to join the South	197
Southern graduates remaining	138

Thus of 820—three-fourths—623 remained loyal, and of these 138 *were from the South*. Now turn to Washington, and what happened among civilians, from the Clerk to the President? Almost every man of Southern birth, however pledged by honor, by station or affinities, *deserted his country in its hour of need*. How was it with Princeton and Yale College? They had graduates from the South during many years; were they found among the loyal men of the country? I think it within bounds to say that a larger number of Southern men, graduates of West Point, were loyal to their country, in proportion, than in any other institution or place where Southern men could be found. If this be true, there is nothing left of the charge, except that the cadets of West Point are human beings.

subject to the same passions and infirmities as ourselves.

But this is only one of the facts upon which I intended to speak. I want to say something of Military Education, and to compare some of our volunteer Generals with the regular Generals. We began the war with a lot of political Generals, and we should spare a moment to consider what they did. If time permits me, I will make a brief criticism on some of their performances.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LATE FOREIGN FASHIONS.

Compiled for the Times from Der Bazaar, The Queen, &c.

The extreme lateness of the season has delayed far beyond the usual time the appearance of light Summer materials. The display of Chambéry gauze and organdy has been confined, for the most part, to the shop-windows. But the warm days of the past week have called forth foulards and muslins wonderful to behold, and the infinite variety of styles and materials to be seen on the drives and promenade surpasses all description. The exhibition of bonnets is bewildering enough. We have known several elderly gentlemen with large families of daughters go nearly mad on the subject. One poor man told us with the utmost gravity that he had forsaken all other pursuits, and devoted himself to the study of bonnets. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a very good recipe for a modern bonnet, which we advise our fashionable readers to follow: "Take a piece of plaited straw of round or oval form, and bend it into any shape you please so long as you can balance the article on the top of your head. Smother it with artificial flowers, or cover it if you like with puffed tulle, and add lappets at the sides if you think them becoming; but this, I should observe, is quite unnecessary. Plant a full-blown rose in the centre, or encircle the whole with a wreath of roses, passion-flowers, pansies, hyacinths, daisies, ivy, or lilies of the valley, or bunches of grapes, or some cherries, or gooseberries. Then attach some glass beads round the rim, and strings of ribbon of the same color as the predominating tint of the flowers or fruit forming the wreath, the ends of which strings tie together across the breast. Next add, if you please, a second pair of strings of muslin or tulle, and you have a bonnet of the prevailing mode, which you can call chapeau Lamballe, fanchon, Trianon, printanier, d'été, Marly, or Mandarin blanc, according to your fancy."

Having described the general characteristics of these charming bits of nonsense we will particularize a few of the prettiest to be seen in the shops. One very stylish bonnet is a combination of Fauchon and Pamela. The foundation is covered with pink silk, over which white tulle and blonde are arranged. A pink silk ribbon with white blonde at both edges, crosses the bonnet, and over the ribbon there is a garland of wild roses, which is continued as a *chaine Bénoiton*, falling in front upon the breast. A cameo brooch is used for fastening the strings. Another bonnet, very suitable for dress occasions, is of white tulle. The tulle is puffed across the bonnet, and the puffings are separated by a row of large pearls. The edge of the bonnet and the curtain is made of white silk, embroidered with seed pearls, and the band is edged with blonde, and from the edge there descend festoons of pearls round the upper part of the face and on to the hair. The strings are made of white tulle, edged with blonde, and are fastened with a small bouquet of flowers—a rose and a spray of lily of the valley.

Fancy straws, mixed with silk or crêpe, and wreathed with flowers, are very suitable for common Summer wear.

So much attention and invention have been expended on bonnets this season, so much pains have been lavished to reduce them to mere fantastical head-dresses, that hats appear to have been entirely overlooked, for nothing absolutely and strikingly new in the form of hats has as yet been introduced, although there are certain alterations in the style of trimming them. Instead of broad sarsanet ribbons and feathers being used, as formerly, narrow velvet ribbon with small flowers—such as daisies, violets and *pompon* roses, sewn at regular intervals upon the ribbons—are worn. These floral bands are arranged round the hat and are suspended as *Bénoiton* chains over the *chignon*. A long gauze veil, the same color as the flowers, is fastened at the right side of the front of the head with an eccentric ornament, in either silver, mother of pearl or jet; then the veil crosses the front of the hat, is again fastened down at the left side with a tuft of flowers or feathers, and the veil floats gracefully over the left shoulder. White gauze veils, ornamented with flowers and straw, are worn on dressy occasions.

Among the new favorite Summer materials are the *piqués*, which are woven this season so as to look as though they were coarsely ribbed, and they are generally covered with a pattern. The patterns imitate braided arabesque guipure; there are also flowers and horse-shoes, and several other designs, generally on white grounds. *Percales* are very popular for *demi-toilette*, and the newest patterns in this material are stripes of a dark color with large daisies or camei, or stars in the stripes; the ground of the dress is either white or maize color.

As a change to wear with *piqués* and *linos*, there is a new material called the *Sultane*. It is made of a very fine wool, with satin stripes, and is something like the wollen Chambéry gauze. It is very pretty in light color, such as the new blue, pink, mauve, and sea green. It is not expensive, and many pretty promenade toilettes are made of it, trimmed with ribbon of the same color and with Thibet fringe.

It is not such a difficult matter to be well dressed in Summer without spending a great deal of money, as must necessarily be the case in Winter. Freshness is the great merit of a Summer toilette. With two or three mohair, alpaca, and *sultane* dresses, looped up over either silk or white alpaca petticoat, trimmed with lattice-work represented in black velvet, a white muslin dress or two, and a new light silk, it is not difficult for a lady to look well and elegantly dressed during the entire season.

The *sultane* dresses are made with *peplums*, as *peplums* are the order of the day. The *peplums* are edged with either a lama or silk fringe, or else with crystal or straw fringe.

Toilettes for the sea-side, and "*Les Eaux*" are more fantastic than at any previous period. The long train, it seems, cannot be dispensed with even for these walking costumes, so, in order to make them wearable, a fashionable mantua-maker has produced what is called a Watteau costume, in which ribbons, coming from the sides in front, serve to loop up the *traine* at the back with a large knot and long ends. This, in light, dressy materials, is very pretty, and really gives the semblance, with the small wreathed *basket* worn on the top of the *chignon*, of the shepherdess costumes we see in the artificial groups of WATTEAU, BOUCHE and other painters of the eighteenth century. More simple textures, such as *piqué* and the varieties of mohair, will imitate this style in bands of color instead of wide ribbons. There are beside, the quite short dresses, made to look looped up over a silk band simulating a petticoat, which will prove so convenient for the country and the sea-side that the style will probably be in great favor. With all short looped up skirts the feet are very visible, and boots, as a matter of course, are far better attended to than when the train-skirts are worn. Some boots are very elaborate, and perched upon the most impossible of heels, measuring quite two inches in height. Bronze kid boots, with either crystal or gilt buttons, are the most popular, because they can be worn with almost every description of toilette. Other boots, in equally as good taste, are made of steel gray *armure de soie*, and are tipped with kid to match, the joining of the tips with the upper part of the boot being embroidered. The heels, which are covered with kid, are likewise embroidered.

In consideration of the many fair brides whose weddings are to take place in this sweet month of roses, we close with the following suggestions in regard to bridal attire by the Paris correspondent of the *Queen:*

"At the present season that peculiarly dead white *gros*, which looks and is both rich and thick, is the favorite material for a bridal dress. The bodices are usually cut with the *peplum* basques. If the bride is very youthful, a wide tarlatane ruche is added round the edge of the skirt, and the *peplum* basque is likewise trimmed with a similar ruche, long white silk tassels being added to the points of the basques; round the throat there is also a narrow tarlatane ruche. Full, thick ruches made of tulle, and arranged in rows as a ladder up every breadth of the skirt are more dressy, but not so youthful as the more simply arranged tarlatane trimmings. The prettiest bridal dress which has come under my notice this season was made of white silk gauze, with white satin stripes; an immense train, but no ornaments on the skirt. The bodice was of silk gauze and had the addition of a *peplum* basque made of dead white silk and trimmed with a long crystal fringe intertwined with a fringe of white lilac; tufts of white lilac and crystal drops on the shoulders. The head-dress consisted of sprays of lilac arranged as a *cache peigne* on the Empire *chignon*, and bandelets of crystal beads round the head: small tufts of orange flowers and blossoms were of necessity introduced among the white lilac. Brides no longer wear bouquets in the centre of the bodice, the flowers are now fastened either at the left side of the waist, or else they are arranged as a garland and describe a chatelaine at the side of the skirt. It has become customary for the bride to wear the vail lowered over the face; she enters the church with it down, and generally it remains thus until the ceremony is concluded. The bride only raises it to receive the congratulations of her friends and relations.

Lace vails are but little worn, although the most costly bridal toilettes have always a lace tunic over the trained silk or satin skirt. Point d'Angleterre, Alencon and Point à l'Aiguille are the three popular laces for wedding dresses. The most fashionable form of lace tunic is pointed and very long at the back, and opens over the front breadth. The corners of the tunic are generally pointed, although occasionally they are rounded, and sometimes the tunic has small loops of white satin ribbon sewn round it, over which the lace falls.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Nuptials of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 7, 1866.

In an age in which iron and brass so closely meet and blend that it is almost impossible to tell where the one ends and the other begins, a bid to any golden wedding is not to be slighted. And you may be sure that an invitation to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the nuptials of Right Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, did not in my case fall upon sluggish ears.

(In conformity with established usage and in deference to a certain formality generally expected in print, I bestow upon the Bishop all the titles which are his of right, though under the more familiar address of "Bishop HOPKINS," a man eminent not only as a scholar and divine, but also combining in himself the accomplishments of the poet, the painter, the musician, the orator and the architect, he is widely known and quite as widely esteemed and beloved.)

The occasion promised to be an eminently interesting one. The Bishop has resided at Burlington—the pleasantest little city in Vermont—for many years, and his house has been, in a measure, the Mecca of travelers. It is beautifully situated, overlooking the bright blue waters of the beautiful bay, dotted with the white sails of passing vessels. Married in Old Harmony, Batter County, Penn., May 8, 1816, thirteen children—nine boys and four girls—have been born to the Bishop, nine of whom are now living. And so with grand-children and great grand-children there was enough material for a capital celebration, even shutting out the world outside his own hearthstone, but the Bishop issued a general invitation to his parish, and a multitude of friends availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the venerable bride and bridegroom of fifty years ago, hale and vigorous enough in their green old age to inspire the hope that both may be spared to celebrate in another golden wedding, the happiest epoch of their lives.

The annual Convention of the Diocese of Vermont being now assembled in Burlington, the most distinguished clergymen of the Episcopal Church were present, and besides these, visitors came from San Francisco, New-Orleans, Montreal, Pittsburgh, Boston, New-York and many other distant cities. At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese on the morning of the 6th, the usual routine was broken by the presentation of a pastoral staff or "crook"—emblematical of his office as shepherd of the fold—to the Bishop. This was of oak, beautifully carved, and seven feet in length. Near the middle of the staff there was an ornamental knob of silver, the panels of which contained pictures representing the five wounds of Christ, St. Paul, Archbishops, and Bishop WHITE, who confirmed Bishop HOPKINS—an idea of the Apostolic succession. The crook at the end of the staff was elegantly carved and gilded, the centre containing a statuette in gold of the good shepherd, with lambs in his arms, surrounded by sheep in silver. The cost of the staff was $300. It was presented by Rev. Mr. HALE, Rector of Arlington, with an appropriate address.

In accordance with the rule of the week it commenced showering in the morning, and the drops seemed to grow with the day, until in the afternoon their size and volume assumed proportions almost phenomenal. For nigh upon two hours the rain fell in a perfect sheet of water—bringing to mind that "wet sheet" of which the song makes mention, while in the streets surged and swelled the "flowing sea" of lyric memory. Nevertheless the Bishop's house was thronged throughout the day by callers who availed themselves of the privileges of old friends, setting aside the fact that the invitations were issued for 7:30 in the evening, in their desire to evade the crowd which they expected would then have possession of the house. Evening found the house full at the appointed hour—not unpleasantly so, however. The dampness of the grass cheated those who expected a dance on the lawn, but the grounds laid out under the guidance of the Bishop's own exquisite taste—with all his gettings he has got a thorough knowledge of landscape gardening—showed to excellent advantage, the shrubbery and flowers coming up all the greener in leaf and brighter in blossom for their great *douché*. As the evening grew darker and the winding paths became indistinct to the unassisted eye, lanterns were suspended in the trees, while several large locomotive lamps, sitting their powerful light through the grounds, made them so light that guests were not at all inconvenienced in going to and from their carriages. Over the front door in quaint old letters of variously colored lights, this legend was blazoned, or rather blazed, "Golden Wedding." The large drawing-room and three large rooms adjoining, the walls covered with paintings from the Bishop's brush and decorated with evergreens and flowers were thrown open for the reception of guests. At one end of the drawing-room the wall bore a large cross, in evergreen, with the legend "1816 and 1866;" beneath sat the Bishop and she who half a century ago became his bride. It was a beautiful sight, and if any one doubted that a well-spent life brings its certain and sure reward, certainly that doubt must have been dispelled. Most of the sons and daughters living, thirty grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren were present. The days of the patriarchs seemed revived, and in the venerable Bishop we beheld a Jacob—a Jacob untroubled by the memories of a brother Esau unkindly dealt with. At 8 o'clock the cadets of the Vermont Episcopal Institute marched in, led by their officers, and accompanied by the Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, President of the Institute, and the assistant teachers. Standing in the centre of the room they sung a song, "The Golden Thread," the words and music written by Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., several years ago. The cadets made a fine appearance in their neat and well-fitting uniforms of grey, acquitting themselves musically as well as manfully. The next song was a great surprise to the Bishop and Mrs. HOPKINS, who looked wonderingly at each other as its chorus rose and swelled, as though to ask how it could be or how it came to be composed and rehearsed without their knowledge. This was "The Golden Wedding Song," the composition (both words and music) of the first-born son, JOHN HENRY. Sung by the whole family standing around the two from whom all had sprung, it may well be imagined that it brought tears to the eyes of those to whom it was addressed, while the assembled company could but share in the emotion. This was the chorus:

"At home, Father! Home, Mother!
All, all at home!"

Several other songs, of the Bishop's own composition, were sung, the Bishop and Mrs. HOPKINS uniting in the choruses. The former aged 74 and the latter 71, their voices show still fewer wrinkles than their brows, seeming to have mellowed rather than hardened and cracked with age.

On or near a table in an adjoining parlor the presents were displayed, and this table naturally was one of the chief centres of attraction during the evening, drawing crowds only rivalled by the one which thronged around the Bishop and Mrs. HOPKINS. I was never good at enumeration, but allow me to tell as nearly as I can what these presents were: First, there was a new carpet, costing $300, presented by the lady members of St. Paul's Church. (The carpet, however, was on the floor, and not upon the table.) A silver pitcher, salver and goblets, from the older members of the Institute. About $350 from the laity of the Diocese, and a few others. I am sorry to say that all of this was not in gold. The Rev. Dr. BALSH, canon of the Montreal Cathedral, gave a fine oaken prayer desk and several large pictures. Members of the family contributed every little article that affection could prompt. For the Bishop—oh, ye condemners of the Virginian weed, hold up your hands in horror, for know that he smokes—there was tobacco and a magnificent meerschaum pipe, mounted in gold. A gold watch and chain. There was also a gold watch and chain for Mrs. HOPKINS. And as I can no longer pretend to distinguish or remember for which of the parents the presents were, let me tell them off all together: Lace curtains, lace shawl and set, a case of Farina cologne, a large afghan, a set of furs, a silver castor, cups, cigar holders, portemonnaies, pipes, gold pencils, brooches and sleeve buttons, silver knives, china ware, toilette vessels, a silver card case, worsted lamp mats, a tete-a-tete for tea, gold thimbles, inkstands a large picture of the Bishop on porcelain, a carved book rack, two large easy chairs, and many other articles of comfortable furniture, and a large family Bible—one of the *chef d'œuvres* of the English press, costing $100. My attention was particularly attracted by a chain, made from the Bishop's hair, for Mrs. HOPKINS. It was white as silver. And fancy that what the mother will value quite as much as any other of the treasures given her, is a necklace of all her children's hair, beautifully braided and studded with gold.

Refreshments were served during the evening, and in social converse and the exchange of congratulations appropriate to the occasion, the hours wore away. At about 10 o'clock the whole company sang the Evening Hymn, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the company began to disperse. Probably many who read this article have seen the Bishop pronounce the blessing in church, and will remember his appearance as he stands in his robes, with uplifted hands, the softened sunbeams streaming through the richly-stained glass of the great window, and falling upon his head—a blessing from Heaven upon the blesser. Those who have will little wonder that among the other Bishops he is called "the Apostle," for certainly there was never on earth, in human form, a nearer approach to the ideal Apostolic appearance. But never even when surrounded with all the accessories of office have I heard the benediction so affectingly spoken as by that white haired Priest of God, in the bosom of his own family, his children, his grand-children, his great grand-children, the clergy, members of his parish, and friends among whom so many years of his life and labors have been passed, standing around him as he implored for all present "the peace of God which passeth all understanding." And by his side stood the partner of so many years of joy—for looking upon the placid contented countenances of both it is impossible to realize that either has known sorrows—still able to sing and play upon organ, harp and piano. To-day the family united in a dinner at the Bishop's house, on which occasion the Bishop presented each member with his *Autobiography in verse*—100 copies of which were printed for the family only. Thirty or forty sat down to dinner. To-morrow they all partake of the Holy Communion together—and so will end the most interesting and impressive family reunion ever I witnessed, or in all probability ever shall see.

C. H. W.

OVER THE BORDER.

The Late Battle-field—The Victors and the Vanquished—Canadian Matters Generally.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BRITISH CAMP, FORT ERIE, UPPER CANADA, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

Everything here wears a martial aspect. The engine of the train in which I came here from St. Katharine's yesterday was profusely decorated with Union Jacks and a gaily ornamented scroll stretched from one end of the boiler to the other, with the words "God bless our brave volunteers" in gilt letters inscribed on it. The station at Port Colborne was one mass of soldiers, a troop of Cavalry under Major BATE being also quartered there. As there was nothing particularly interesting to be seen here or on the neighboring battle-field of Ridgeway, where the volunteers were repulsed, owing to the conduct of Col. BOOKER, of the Hamilton Battalion, I pushed on to this camp, 20 miles from Port Colborne, and opposite to Black Rock, which is a suburb of Buffalo. Although your letters commendatory had, somehow or other, missed two days, and did not reach me, I was very kindly received by Col. PEACOCK, commanding the Sixteenth Regiment of British regulars, whose guest I was at the officers' mess. It appears that the delay on the part of Col. PEACOCK in advancing to the support of the volunteers on the 2d inst., which has been so severely commented on, was caused by the contradictory statements which he received in regard to the strength and position of the enemy, and to his orders not being strictly observed by Col. BOOKER. That Col. BOOKER lost his head on this his first occasion of smelling gunpowder cannot be doubted; and the moral is, that it is very risky to entrust troops, however enthusiastic and full of pluck, to the command of a mere pipe-clay soldier, who because he had studied somewhat of the theory of military tactics, believed himself capable of leading on his men to certain victory. BOOKER has been for some years an auctioneer in Hamilton, and excelled in the art of "going—going—gone"—an individual particularly remarkable for the possession of a large amount of self-esteem, the positive *funk* which he displayed is by no means a marvelous thing in the opinion of those who have long known him. In returning again to public *roupe*, he will at least save the Canadian volunteers from being led on to a public *route* by his mismanagement.

I then called on Col. LOWRY, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment of British Regulars, who is, as senior officer, commandant of the force now encamped on the heights above the little village of Fort Erie. The strength of the force is about 2,600 men, including one battery of artillery and some Provincial cavalry, who have been very useful; and are in a highly efficient state. Col. LOWRY received me with great politeness, and was much gratified to learn that all the right-thinking people in New-York took the same view of this Fenian fizzle as the New-York DAILY TIMES. He directed an orderly to conduct me through the camp, and on making known the purpose of my visit, I was hospitably entertained in the tents of the officers. A statement having been industriously circulated that the bodies of some of the slain Fenians had suffered gross indignities from the Canadians, I am in a position to give the rumor a direct contradiction. The corpses were decently interred near the scene of action, and when a brother of one of the dead came from Buffalo to claim a corpse, it was immediately disinterred and restored to the claimant. The hospitality and politeness of the officers of these British troops, both regulars and volunteers, is the same in kind and degree which a Britisher would receive from those of the United States service. All spoke of the generous sympathy of the TIMES, and lamented the spirit evinced by some of the Buffalo and other papers along the Frontier. It was long after dark when I began to think about a place to roost. Not a bed was to be found in the village. Soldiers were sleeping in the passages of the little hotels and the rooms were all filled to overflowing. Every tent was full, and there seemed nothing for it but to try and lodge in a railway car, several being shunted off on a siding near the station.

At last a commissariat officer took pity on my bedless condition, and kindly gave me half his stall, for he and the commissariat officer in command were sleeping on hay in a stable, which was also used for issuing the orders on the contractors for rations; so about midnight I *retired* to the off side of a double-team stall, with a bundle of hay under me, a martial cloak to cover me, and a Fenian knapsack for my pillow. A man with a good digestion and a conscience void of offence can sleep soundly anywhere, and I arose this morning much refreshed, and quite ready to do justice to an excellent breakfast of broiled beafsteak and omelette, prepared by the commissary's own hands, whose Crimean experience had taught him many things which it would be no detriment to some of ourselves to understand more fully. Everything appeared to be perfectly quiet about Black Rock and Buffalo, although it is said that the Fenians continue to arrive there daily quite as fast as they leave the city. It is evident that no force which the Fenians can now command could effect a landing here now, and without artillery they can do no damage worth speaking of. The good faith of the United States Government is thoroughly believed in by all with whom I conversed on the question here, and I heard not a single expression which would give rise to the opinion that the "*entente cordiale*" was not of the most perfect kind. I bade adieu to my hospitable military friends with much regret, promising to return soon if anything worth communicating should transpire.

TORONTO, Tuesday evening.

I crossed over to Black Rock and came down to Niagara Falls by the railway, and so on to this city, *viâ* Lewiston and Lake Ontario. Everything on the frontier seemed perfectly quiet and orderly, on both sides of the beautiful Niagara River, whose emerald-green waters are as smooth below Lewiston as they are surging and boiling above the falls and at the whirlpool. At Lewiston I took the beautiful and elegant steamer *City of Toronto*, owned and commanded by Capt. MILLOY, as genial a skipper as ever commanded a craft. We had arrested a brace of Fenians on the morning trip to Lewiston and had had them safely provided with board and lodging free in the old jail of Niagara. We sat down to a capital dinner on board the *City*. You know that I am no *gastronome*, though a bit of a *gourmet*, but I cannot help remarking the noble leg of mutton which graced the table, such as I have seldom seen in our markets, and never saw on a New-York table. Then there was the everlasting plum-pudding, with which the Canucks seem to be as little able to dispense as John Bull himself. We soon arrived here, and I spent the afternoon in perambulating the city. It is very quiet and tranquil after New York, and much grass edges the sidewalks of the cross-streets. Nevertheless, there is a solid prosperity here which is very encouraging, and I am told that the same state of things pervades the Province. The annulling of the Reciprocity Treaty deranged the trade for some time, but there is a good cash market for all the produce the farmer can raise; money is plentiful at easy rates, and, although I have not observed much building going on, yet every one seems satisfied that there is a great future for Canada, when once the consideration of the Provinces shall be effected.

I need not allude to Provincial Parliamentary matters, for you see more in the newspaper reports than I could write at this distance from the seat of Government. It is a significant fact that only nineteen votes could be found against Confederation.

The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act* seems to afford universal satisfaction. The shop-windows here have half shutters up all day, in honor of the death of those who fell in the Fenian war. The TIMES is an immense favorite in Canada now. At St. Katharine's, yesterday, I could not buy a copy of Saturday's paper at noon. The answer was: "All sold out, Sir, as soon as they arrive." Similarly here; every copy was sold as soon as the parcel was opened. The country looks beautiful; but much wheat is lost by imperfect drainage. On the whole, I should say that since the war of 1812-14, Canada has never been so thoroughly loyal to British rule, and has never had so fair a future before her. If her politicians will only cease the scramble for pelf and devote their energies to the common good, she has nothing to fear. Fenianism has no internal hold. It may bother her now and then from our side; but as our Government is sincerely anxious to put an end to the farcical fuss, and the Provincial people are, to a man, determined to repel the invaders, the end may be said to have been reached.

J. C. P.

The "War" Closed—The Officers Held to Bail—Their Arrival at Ogdensburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, June 14.

The Fenian war on the border has closed. At midnight, Wednesday, all but a few stragglers had quitted Malone and other points for their home, and officers were hunting up the scattered men for the purpose of sending them away. The examination of the Fenian officers arrested last week was concluded before the United States Commissioner, CHARLES O. TAPPAN, last evening, and the prisoners were held, the Generals in the sum of four thousand dollars, and the others in the sum of two thousand dollars each, for appearance for trial at the term of the United States District Court, to be convened at Canandaigua on the 19th instant. Upon consultation with their Counsel, Judge FLANDERS, of Malone, in view of the near approach of the term of the Court they concluded to remain in the custody of the officers. They arrived here on the midnight train, and left again at 4:45 this A. M. for Canandaigua. The following is a complete list of the prisoners, with rank, name and residence:

Gen. M. C. Murphy, New-York; Gen. J. J. Hefferman, Albany; Col. J. T. O'Reilly, Rochester; Lieut. Terence Quinn, Albany; Major John F. Connelly, Newark, N. J.; Capt. John Glass, New-York; Capt. P. H. Grady, Albany; Capt. John L. Fallon, Potsdam; Capt. W. H. Lindsay, New-York; Lieut. Jno. O'Brien, New-York; Dr. W. L. Shine, Newark.

The officers were cheerful, and passed their time in singing Irish national songs, and other exhibitions of jollity.

The Telegraph Office at Buffalo—The Effect of Roberts' Proclamation.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 14.

The guard of United States troops placed in the telegraph office of this city has to-day been withdrawn. It was a mistake, and believed to have been done without the knowledge of Gen. BARRY.

The Fenians have "caved," and are now seeking transportation on Gen. BARRY's terms, viz: Not to take up arms again to invade Canada.

As many as 2,500 names have already been enrolled by the officers to return home.

President ROBERTS' last proclamation has completed the work of disbanding the Fenian army here, though before it was published the Fenian Gen. BURNS was in treaty with Gen. BARRY to get Government aid to send the men away.

Fenian Outrages on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, June 14.

Information received here states that three car-loads of Fenians and roughs got into a fight on the milk train on the Hudson River Railroad last night, they having previously broken open the milk cans on the train, and otherwise conducted themselves in a shameful manner.

Between Catskill Station and Germantown fighting was resumed, and one of the number having exasperated his comrades, he was thrown from the car-window while the train was in motion. The train did not stop to pick him up.

At Tivoli the roughs entered a hotel, helping themselves freely and paying for nothing.

At Rhinebeck one of the party was put off the train and injured in a terrible manner, his entrails hanging out.

Information having been received at this station of their coming, the train was not allowed to enter the depot until the night express up had left, giving the proprietors of the restaurant an opportunity to close their house.

When the train passed through the station nearly all the roughs were asleep, and quiet seemed to prevail.

Return of "Invaders"—Inquiries for Funds—General Dissatisfaction—Mr. Roberts at Work—Mr. Stephens Expected Back Soon.

There is very little interest in Fenian matters manifested in this City just now. Some of the humbugged "invaders" who have returned complain grievously of their treatment while gone; of the neglect of their officers, short rations, no arms and no pay. They are anxious to know what was done with all the money which was subscribed for "the men in the gap," and seem to think, on the whole, that they were most elegantly swindled by their leaders. With them came back the many thieves, pickpockets and burglars who had been "Fenianized" for the occasion, and some of their names will be found in our police reports. At ROBERTS' headquarters the old routine business has been resumed, and the usual number of communications are sent to and received from the various "Centres" throughout the country. Uncle Sam makes a little something out of them in the way of postage, at least. The Roberts officials, fearful of losing their adherents by reason of the recent *fiasco*, are using every exertion to keep them true to the faith, which accounts for the "proclamations" recently issued, more of which may be expected from day to day. There is a feeling of despondency, however, pervading the Irishmen about New York in regard to Fenianism. Not that they have lost their sympathy for Ireland or their desire to liberate her from British rule, but because they have lost confidence in their leaders. Roberts-Sweeny people denounce STEPHENS as a British spy, and the Stephens people denounce ROBERTS and SWEENY as incompetent and reckless. Money that was raised for the purpose of aiding the men in Canada, but which was not sent owing to the "fizzle," is being turned in to STEPHENS, and his plan of arming the people at home seems to be gaining favor. In regard to the late invasion of Canada it is a little singular that one great objection raised by the Roberts-Sweeny people to the plan of sending arms to Ireland was that it would necessitate an infraction of the Neutrality laws, and that this Government would not permit vessels to leave this port. Yet these same men tried to organize an army on our soil and invade our neighbor. Well, Fenianism generally is all a "muddle," and it is hard to tell now which faction is in the ascendant. Mr. STEPHENS will be here early next week, but will not remain long. It is thought, however, that he will tarry long enough to issue an appeal to his countrymen for their support.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET—SEVEN HORSES BURNT TO DEATH.—At about 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the feed-store of NATHENS W. LA DUE, No. 636 Hudson-street, which, owing to the combustible nature of the contents, spread to the upper stories and roof, creating a dense smoke. Seven horses stabled on the premises could therefore not be removed, and were burned to death. The flames also reached the dwelling of THEODORE LA DUE and LEVI PLANK and damaged it, while the occupants had to seek their safety by climbing out of the windows. The horses were owned as follows: One by Mr. LA DUE, one by J. F. MEYER, one by C. S. HITCHCOCK, two by ABEL PLANT, and one by JOHN GARDNER. Mr. LA DUE's loss is about $2,000; insured for $1,200. THEODORE LA DUE's loss on furniture is about $600; insured for $1,200 in Globe and North River Fire Insurance Companies. The building, owned by the Henry estate, is damaged some $1,500; insured.

BURGLAR SHOT BY AN OFFICER.—While Officer COTTRELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was conveying a prisoner named JOHN DOHERTY, charged with burglary, to the Station-house, the prisoner broke away and ran into a house in Thirty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The officer followed in hot pursuit, and finally fired his revolver, the shot taking effect in the back of DOHERTY, who received a painful but not dangerous wound. He was then secured, and is now in the Station-house awaiting disposition by the Police magistrate.

SMOKE PROTECTOR.—One of the greatest dangers the firemen have to encounter is that of entering buildings filled with smoke so dense that it is impossible to remain long in it and difficult to see through. An invention claiming to meet this danger was tested in this City yesterday, a private trial before the Chief-Engineer and several of his Assistants having been made two days earlier. A thick smoke had been created in a small, corrugated iron building in Reade-street. Mr. BAGLEY, a Boston fireman, put on an india-rubber jacket, which had been previously inflated with air, and a helmet with glass fitted into the face, from which to the jacket there is a connection by a hollow tube, furnishing him with air from the knapsack. When the door was opened to let him in the smoke came out in such thick volumes that it drove the spectators back. After his entrance the door was closed, and in this smoke Mr. BAGLEY remained twelve minutes. When he came out there was no change in his appearance except a reeking perspiration, owing to his being obliged to stand close to the stove, from the fire in which the smoke was created. At this trial there were present the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, a number of gentlemen connected with the insurance business, and many private gentlemen, including Mr. WILSON G. HUNT. All expressed themselves satisfied with the result of the test.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of HENRY T. KERR, who died from injuries received by his being run over by an Eighth-avenue car on the 15th of April last. It appeared that the deceased had made an attempt to jump on the front platform of the car, on the corner of Canal-street and West Broadway, but he missed his footing and was run over. While rendering a verdict of accidental death, the Jury took occasion to censure the company for "employing an incompetent and unlicensed driver, and for not having chains on the front platform to prevent passengers from getting on and off at the front of the cars." Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania and 29 years of age.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. H. H. Heath, U. S. A., Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester, and T. A. Harris, Richmond, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Townsend, Washington; Gen. J. H. Martindale, Albany; Hon. H. A. Risley, Washington; Hon. J. S. Low, Norwich; Gen. A. C. Hamlin, Maine; Gen. Pleasanton, Washington, and George Ennis, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. M. Douglass, Chicago; Hon. William Williams, Buffalo; Hon. T. T. Eckert, Washington; Hon. M. H. Tilden, Lockport; Hon. James E. English, New-Haven; Maj. L. Brown, Ohio, and Hon. E. O. Ross, Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. P. E. Conner, Salt Lake City; Hon. R. Munro, Syracuse; P. A. Savage, Mobile; Herbert Bell, St. Louis; E. F. Fuller, Cincinnati; O. King, Baltimore; D. P. Flint, Texas, and G. H. Giddings, Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE UNITED VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—This association will hold their first annual picnic on the 18th inst. at LANDMANN'S, Hamilton Park, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street. The Association consists of fourteen sub-organizations, each represented by three delegates. It is founded for humane purposes, to aid and assist those veterans and invalids who may become sick, or who are unable to support their families. Tickets for the picnic can be had at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, and at LANDMANN'S, Hamilton Park, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street.

THE RECENT FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER on the remains of JOSEPH E. BOYD, aged 9 years, whose death was the result of injuries received by a West-street car running over him. It appearing from the evidence that the deceased and his companions had endeavored to get off the car while it was yet in motion, a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The Jury, however, censured the conductor "in not compelling the deceased and his companions to remain in the car after he said there was likely to be an accident by their conduct."

PERSONAL.—Hon. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, with a delegation of Charleston merchants, are here, *en route* to Cincinnati on business of the Blue Ridge Railroad connection to that City, *viâ* Knoxville. They expect to be in Cincinnati on Saturday.

FASHION COURSE.—The trot for a purse of $1,000 between *Dexter* and *Patchen* is to come off to-day.

Continued Proof.

As further proof of Dr. ROWE's success in curing catarrh, the following is submitted:

No 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

DR. ROWE—*Dear Sir:* For the benefit that my wife has derived from the use of your remedies for catarrh, and the great improvement in her general health consequent on it, accept both her and my grateful thanks. If you wish to use my name as a reference you can do so with much pleasure, hoping it may be the means of inducing others to avail themselves of your valuable services.

W. H. PAGE,
Agent Equitable Life Assurance Society,
Residence No. 81 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

Dr. ROWE'S office, No. 26 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Sound Sense for the Feeble.—When the strength is broken down every organ lies at the mercy of epidemic disease. If the stomach is weak the bowels are torpid, and if the bowels do not perform their functions properly, the liver is disordered. Invigoration and regulation are essential in all cases of nervous, or constitutional, or local debility, and of all known tonics and regulating medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the speediest in its operation and the most potent in its effects. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Ladies' Elastics.

A large assortment of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns worn in Paris just imported by the last steamer, now on exhibition at BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 12 Leland Block, Saratoga Springs.

Removal.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

C—Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple FLANGE FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, &c. Also, large assortment second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Anti-Slavery Standard this week contains "No Trust," by Wendell Phillips, "Our National Tailor," Grace Greenwood. 39 Nassau-st. Room 43.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown—instantaneous—best—cheapest. Depot, 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding and visiting cards in the City.

Do Not be Deceived.—No foreign perfumes can be imported for sale at the present rate of duty. Vile imitations of them are imposed upon the credulous. PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS stands alone, unapproached, incomparable; the most popular floral extract in existence, and far ahead of anything of the kind that Europe has ever produced.—*New-Haven Register.*

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant."—Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash. —*Sears' National Review.*

Throw Physic to the Dogs.—Very poor advice, even if it is given by Shakespeare, for dogs won't take it. Try to administer castor-oil and gamboge to a dog! Throw such physic to the hogs; they are the only animals which will swallow it. But for yourself, your children, or any other human being, take and give, in all bowel complaints, MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup is purely Vegetable and contains no opiate. Sure remedy for Cholera.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Georgia Pine.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms. BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Invisible Photographs.—The great wonder of the age. Perfect photographs instantly made in the parlor. Price 25 cents per package, with full directions. MEEKER & PICKFORD, Manufacturers, No. 106 Nassau-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Exquisite "Email de Paris" Removes freckles, tan, small-pox marks and all discolorations caused by the action of the sun and air upon the secretions.

"L'Email de Paris" Imparts a Soft, white and elegantly-tinted skin. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Agent.

MARRIED.

BERTINE—STUBBINGS.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Henry Gidman, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eastchester, Mr. J. H. BERTINE, of New-York, and Miss SARAH JENNIE, daughter of Mr. Thomas F. Stubbings, of Mount Vernon. No cards.

BROWN—HOBART.—On Thursday, June 14, at the Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., by Rev. Edward Rankin, ARTHUR BROWN, of Fairfield, and REBECCA, eldest daughter of Edmund Hobart, of the same place.

CURTISS—AMSBURY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, P. SERENO CURTISS and LAURA B., daughter of H. M. Amsbury, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

GRAY—VAN KLEECK.—In St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. L. H. Mills, Rev. FREDERICK MORLAND GRAY and AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles A. Van Kleeck.

JONES—FAHNESTOCK.—On Thursday, June 7, at Evansville, Ind., by Rev. C. B. Martin, at the residence of Mr. Gillison Machee, Dr. H. G. JONES, of Evansville, and Miss ANNIE S. FAHNESTOCK, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, N. J.

POOL—POHLMAN.—At Albany, on Tuesday, June 12, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Drs. Pohlman and Sprague, Rev. CHARLES H. POOL and MARY S. POHLMAN, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. J. Pohlman, Missionary to China.

PEASE—PIERCE.—At West Farms, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. L. M. Pease, assisted by Rev. Washington Rodman, P. C. PEASE, M. D., and JULIA A., daughter of John Pierce, Esq., of West Farms.

PIERSON—JEFFREY.—At Rochester, on Thursday, June 7, CHARLES T. PIERSON, of Ramapo, and CHARLOTTE ROSS, daughter of Alexander Jeffrey, Esq., of Rochester.

WILSON—MORRIN.—On Wednesday, June 13, at Yorkville, by Rev. J. W. Shackelford, EDGAR D. WILSON, of Kingston, N. Y., and Miss MARIE C. MORRIN, of this City. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

WOOSTER—WILLET.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, CHAS. F. WOOSTER and MARTHA J. WILLET, daughter of the late Jas. C. Willet, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AMES.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, June 12, Rev. J. W. H. AMES, in the 29th year of his age. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon.

COCKS.—On Thursday, June 14, Miss MARY JANE COCKS, niece of the late Samuel Dodge, Esq. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 291 West 4th-st.

ELY.—On Wednesday, June 13, MARJERY ELY, aged 26 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of Redemption, 14th-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, Mrs. JANE HOFFMAN, relict of the late Samuel L. Canfield, aged 55 years, 4 months and 11 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 138 Congress-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HALLIDAY.—On Thursday, June 14, at 1½ A. M., rejoicing in a Saviour's love, RACHEL, daughter of John Halliday, Cavan, Ireland. Funeral services Saturday, 16th inst., at 12½ P. M., from Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st. Friends of the family, members of Church and Sunday-school, are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery. Cars leave 26th-st. at 2¼ P. M.

MORTON.—Suddenly, at his residence at Mahwah, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 13, Major WILLIAM D. MORTON, son of the late Hon. George W. Morton, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 29 years. Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., this day, (Friday,) June 15, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MINNS.—On Thursday morning, June 14, ELIZA ANN, wife of William Minns. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MINER.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, MARY ELIZABETH, third daughter of the late Capt. Allen and Fanny Miner, of this City. The funeral will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother, Allen B. Miner, No. 1 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, MOSES F. ODELL, in the 49th year of his age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, without further notice.

SOUTHMAYD.—At Middletown, Conn., Sunday, June 10, SARAH E., wife of Samuel Gray Southmayd, M. D., of this City.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, June 13, AMANDA M. TOWNSEND, wife of William Townsend, and daughter of the late Jacob Snell. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from M. E. Church in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Friday,) June 15, at 2 P. M.

VANALLEN.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, June 13, ALICE J. VANALLEN, wife of Newton Vanallen, in the 24th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Geo. W. Mercer.

WEBSTER.—On Thursday, June 14, ANTHONY WEBSTER, aged 75 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Anthony Cunningham, No. 43 West 43d-st., on Saturday, June 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.

GREAT MATCH FOR $1,000,
BETWEEN
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
OF BOSTON,
AND
JOHN DEERY,
OF NEW-YORK.
1,500 POINTS UP,
ON A KAVANAGH & DECKER FULL-SIZE
FOUR-POCKET TABLE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, 1866.

Tickets $1. To be had at the principal hotels and billiard-rooms, and at the door.

Play to commence at 8 o'clock.

DUDLEY KAVANAGH, Manager.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

We are now ready with our usual variety in everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe for Summer. Our stock was never better, and prices lower than at any time within the past three years.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

GRAND OPENING OF SUMMER HATS AT RETAIL.

TERRY, the Hatter, No. 409 Broadway, has now open his extensive and elegant stock of hats for men, boys, youths, ladies and misses. For style and quality this stock is unsurpassed.

ENGLISH SOLES AND SALMON FOR dinner; Yarmouth Bloaters, Soles and Salmon for sale; also, Stilton, Gloster and Chedder Cheese; English Baron and Ham; Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles; Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 100 William, near John.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, NO. 643 BROADWAY, dealers in all first-class Sewing Machines. Buy your Sewing Machines where you can exchange them without extra charge if you are not satisfied.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
NOS. 45 AND 47 CHAMBERS-ST.,
WILL RETAIL
For a short time from their
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK, AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, AMERICAN LEVERS, DETACHED LEVERS and LEPINES, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to One Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Forty, Fifty, Sixty, to Four Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.
Amethyst, Topaz, Bloodstone, Carbuncle, Onyx, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER.
DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES
FOR LADIES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
GOLD and SILVER, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVERWARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
New styles. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN. No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT.
THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 160 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold's, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; Jno. W. Shedden, No. 363 Bowery; J. V. E. Swart, 471 8th-av., and all respectable druggists.

HEART DISEASE.
A department is now open at the New-York Medical University, No. 30 Clinton-place, for the cure of this formidable malady and nervous affections generally, by the scientific applications of the new practice of medicine. Books explanatory of this system sent free on receipt of postage, 25 cents. Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, President.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMANN; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, on SATURDAY June 16, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE MAILS FOR FRANCE, VIA BREST and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, June 16, and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, June 15: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 7:50 P. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUSNESS, fever and ague, inflammation of the stomach, liver and kidney diseases, piles, rheumatism, loss of appetite, nervous debility, catarrh, bronchitis and scrofula, syphilitic and mercurial affections are positively cured by Nature's remedials from plants. Circular 1 stamp. Treatise 20 cents. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION will meet at Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. SALEM T. RUSSELL, President. CHAS. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—An invoice of 63 dozen, just imported direct, for sale to the trade. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 100 William-st., near John.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

413 CARLETON, PUBLISHER, 413
Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS THIS WEEK.

THE PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
A remarkable volume. The book of the age. Details and incidents connected with the captivity of the Ex-President of the Confederate States; interesting particulars concerning his health and habits; together with conversations on topics of deep public importance. By Dr. JOHN J. CRAVEN, late physician to the prisoner during his confinement in Fortress Monroe. *** A large octavo, elegantly bound in beveled cloth, with an engraving of Mr. Davis in his cell. Price $3. Also a popular 12mo. edition for the million, cloth bound. Price $2.

LIFE OF JAMES STEPHENS.
Together with a history of the Fenian Brotherhood. Embracing details and incidents of Stephens' captivity, imprisonment and escape; with many chapters immensely important to every one interested in the Fenian agitation. Published under the authority and supervision of the distinguished "Head Centre" himself. 12mo., cloth, with portrait, $1. *** Also a paper edition, price 50 cents.

STORMCLIFF.
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Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, June 22, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company was declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY, No. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE shareholders in this Company will be held on the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and prompt attendance is requested.
By order of the Board of Trustees.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 233 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.
J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

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AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	106	106⅛	June, 7-30........	102⅛	102½
Coupon, '81	110⅛	110¼	July, 7-30........	102¼	102½
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102¼	102⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112½
5-20 Coupon, '62..	102⅜	102⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	102¼	102⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	102⅛	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110¾
10-40 Registered.	96⅜	96⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅛	109¾
10-40 Coupon......	96¼	96⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¾
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106¾
Gold.............	147⅝	147¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30......	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅛	105¾

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SEVEN-THIRTIES,
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.
CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866..........296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID..........NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
HUGH LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON, JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS, PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD, WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT, HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH, THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

INSURANCE STOCKS, EXPRESS STOCKS, TELEGRAPH STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY R. R. STOCKS, } BOUGHT AND SOLD
By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the Village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, June 5, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, GEO. L. BROWN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Ewen, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD THIS day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve three years, viz.:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, RICHARD P. BRUFF,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES, ROBERT L. CASE,
JOHN W. GRAYDON, EDWARD WOOD,
EDWARD HAIGHT, D. WILLIS JAMES,
JOHN B. WILLIS, GEORGE A. PHELPS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, EDMUND W. CORLIES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, pro tem. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.
THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.
W. BOSSON, Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

TEXAS GOLD-MINING OFFICE, NO. 155 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of Directors, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
CAPITAL..........$153,000 00
SURPLUS..........136,136 72
ASSETS..........$289,136 72

At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Francis P. Furnald, George W. Platt,
Francis A. Palmer, Jesse Seligman,
Francis P. Schoals, George C. Peters,
Charles Burkhalter, Benjamin M. Stilwell,
John Bodine, Samuel F. Whiting,
John R. Lawrence, Jedediah Miller, M. D.,
Isaac V. Briggs, George Gilfillan, M. D.,
Joshua Sutton, Edward C. Badeau,
John T. Bruce, Robert Knight,
Albert W. Green, Jeremiah V. Spader,
Joseph Rudd.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Francis P. Furnald, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and Charles Burkhalter, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was declared payable July 2, 1866.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM No. 28, No. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,080 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,080 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated JUNE 5, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
Dated June 13, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, JUNE 16,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
Under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee,

A farm at East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 180 acres of land, situated on both sides of the Old Post Road, running from New-York to White Plains. This farm was occupied, at the time of his death, by William Silliman, Esq., and is situated about two miles from the Tuckahoe Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and one mile from the Scarsdale Station, on the same railroad, and about four miles from the New-Rochelle Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and about eighteen from the City. Upon this farm is a large mansion and farm-house, ice-house and every variety of outbuildings suitable for a gentleman's residence. The land is under a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with peach and apple orchards and a variety of fruit trees.

Map and particulars at the office.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Scarsdale Station, Harlem Railroad, to convey passengers to and from the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
STYLISH SPAN OF BAY HORSES.
ELEGANT BLACK TROTTING HORSE.
ELEGANT BAY MORGAN TROTTING HORSE.
ELEGANT DOG CART, NEARLY NEW.
LIGHT TOP WAGON, LIGHT ROAD DO.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.
PARK PHAETON, BOX WAGON AND COUPE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 10 A. M., at the private stable No. 29 West 44th-st., very stylish span of bay horses, 15½ hands high; also, a very handsome black trotting horse, 15 hands, perfect in every way, and can trot in 2:40; also, a handsome bay Morgan trotting horse, 15½ hands high, eight years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; can trot in 2:50 to the pole; a very stylish driver; also, a very handsome dog-cart, built by A. T. Demorest; but little used; also, a top wagon and light three-quarter seat do., by Wood Bros.; also, double and single harness, blankets, &c. Light park phaeton, almost new, by Bates; box wagon, pole and shafts, by J. C. Parker, and coupe by Wood Bros.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 457 West 21st-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in green satin brocatelle, rosewood piano-forte 6⅞ octaves, by Charles Hilder, etegere and book case, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, black walnut extension table, chamber furniture in black walnut and mahogany, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus with marble tops, spring and hair mattresses, Brussels, Wilton and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
EAST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house and lot, No. 175 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.; house is 22.6x60; in perfect order throughout; water works are all new and is newly painted throughout; a first-class house in every respect; lot 22.6x103.3. For permits and particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND 5TH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
5TH-AV.—1 lot e. s., 61 n. of 49th-st.
5TH-AV.—1 lot e. s., 77 n. of 60th-st., fronting Central Park.
5TH-AV.—3 lots e. s., 75 s. of 86th-st., fronting Central Park.
5TH-AV.—1 lot s. e. cor. 5th-av. and 110th-st., fronting Central Park.
56TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 325 w. of 6th-av.
104TH-ST.—2 lots s. s., 450 w. of 8th-av.
103D-ST.—2 lots n. s., in rear of the above.
111TH-ST.—4 lots s. s., 100 w. of 11th-av. and the Boulevard.
THURSDAY, June 21,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV.
LEXINGTON-AV.—1 lot n. w. cor. Lexington-av. and 51st-st. 3 lots on Lexington-av., w. s., adjoining the above.
9TH-AV. AND 62D-ST.—2 lots n. e. cor., 100 w. of Broadway and the proposed Boulevard.
58TH-ST.—2 lots n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av.
94TH-ST.—2 lots s. s., 435 ft. e. of 4th-av.
WATER-ST.—4-story brick store and lot No. 436 Water-st. (next to cor. of Market-st.) Immediate possession given.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stores, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, SADDLES, &C.
On SATURDAY, 16th, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st., one two-hand calash carriage, two depot wagons built by J. R. Lawrence, road and rockaway wagons, single and double harness, ladies saddle, bridle, &c. Sale absolute to close an estate.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of general assortment removed for convenience of sale; including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., silver plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also at 12 o'clock, in front of our Salesroom:

HORSES.—A pair of bay horses, about 15 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, own brothers; will trot in 3½ minutes; are stylish drivers in single or double harness, are good saddle animals and perfectly gentle. A black mare, 14 hands 3 inches high, perfectly sound, in single and double harness, and an excellent saddle animal.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—A Streight one-half top phaeton, used about six times and in complete order. One close quarter carriage, built by Wood Brothers; one light, no-top wagon, built by R. M. Stevens; one doctor's wagon, in good order; a top buggy, in good order; a coupe, nearly new, and in good order.

HARNESS.—A double, silver-plated, mounted, in good order; a set of silver-plated single harness; a set of double harness; plain, park bridles, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
FRIDAY, June 15,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpet, parlor suite of crimson silk brocatelle, satin, damask and lace curtains, pier glasses and tables, clock and mantel ornaments, bronzed chandeliers and fixtures, centre-tables, fine oil paintings.

DINING-ROOM—Comprising extension-table, chairs, paintings, engravings, Cole's Voyage of Life.

BEDROOMS—Mahogany book-case, pier-table, worsted brocatelle curtains, lace curtains, dressing-bureaus, wardrobe, desks, bedsteads, fine mattresses and feather beds, enameled suite complete, washstands, mechanical rocking-chair, chairs covered in satin damask, black walnut tables, with other furniture, including china, glass and kitchen ware.

Further particulars in the catalogue.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOMELY LOCATED LOTS ON MADISON AV., 69TH AND 70TH STS., AT AUCTION, BEING PART OF THE LENOX ESTATE, NOW READY FOR BUILDING, AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
MADISON-AV.—The entire front between 69th and 70th sts., corners each 25.5x95 feet, inside lots, 25x95 feet.
69TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
70TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
The attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase for their own use, is called to the above, being of extra width, and near Central-park.
5th-av., 69th and 70th sts. are regulated, curb and gutter set, and flagged; expenses therefor paid.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT WOODSIDE, Queens Co., Long Island, only 30 minutes' ride via Long Island Railroad cars and James-slip Ferry to New-York. 200 beautifully situated lots will be sold at auction by JAMES M. MILLER, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Splendid chance for investment, as the property is rapidly increasing in value. Facilities are ample for communication with the City, six trains stopping daily at the depot contiguous to the property. For maps and particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order.
MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.
CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 15, AT 10½ o'clock, on Pier No. 18 East River:
2,318 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Highland Mary*, from Messina.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Six per cent. allowed, free from Government tax.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GRAND CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
DOTY'S WAGON JACK,
Approved by the American Institute Farmers' Club at its session held June 12, and specially commended by Messrs. Robinson, Quinn, Bergen, and other prominent members. Holds up 500 pounds and costs but $2. Tip top thing to sell, and 100 per cent. profit to salesmen. Easily made, and large profits. Buy two to four counties for $100, and have a good business of your own.
Address WM. M. DOTY, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME means, to go to England, to take an interest in the branch of a medicine business fully established there and here. A liberal proposition will be made to a person who may be able to carry on the necessary large correspondence. Address MEDICINE, Box 176 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF investing from $4,000 to $5,000 in a respectable business where his experience and application would insure a fair return. The best of references given and required. Address M., Box No. 1,349 Post-office, stating business and appointing an interview.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE NATIVE WINE BUSINESS.—Or will sell the entire business here, to be conducted in connection with the grape growing and wine making in Ohio; must have from $4,000 to $6,000. Call at No. 201 Broadway.

$3,000.—BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SALE.—This amount will secure a boot and shoe-store, selling $30,000 annually at good profits; expenses small; business rapidly increasing. Address ENTERPRISE, No. 83 Day-st., second floor.

NEW PATENT.—A MECHANIC'S INSTRUment that will do work in a far better manner and much less time than anything ever before known; will make money, sure. Call and see it at ABBEY'S, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOUT $10,000 capital, to engage in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. For further information, address Dr. L. H. REYNOLDS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A FINE OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR exchange, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to MATTHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Buy your SEWING MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.
All of the BEST FOR SALE at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium.
V. W. WICKS, No. 744 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:
Class 1.—700,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5⅝ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¼ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—500,000 Envelopes, 6⅞ by 3⅞ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10⅝ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3⅝ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BUOYS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, May 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 22d day of June next, for the construction of iron buoys, with accessories complete, except chains, as follows:
Lot 1. Ten (10) first-class can buoys.
Lot 2. Ten (10) first-class nun buoys.
Lot 3. Thirty (30) second-class can buoys.
Lot 4. Fifty (50) second-class nun buoys.
Lot 5. Seventy-five (75) third-class can buoys.
Lot 6. Seventy-five (75) third-class nun buoys.

Drawings and specifications of the buoys and accessories, (sinkers, ballast balls, swivels and shackles) may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

The buoys, &c., are to be constructed, subject to inspection and approval of an agent of the Board, as follows: One-half of each lot within ninety days from the date of contract, and the balance within sixty days thereafter, subject to a forfeiture at the rate of ten per centum on the contract price for every thirty days' delay after the times hereinafter specified for delivery.

The buoys, &c., are to be delivered as required at some convenient wharf for shipment near Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston or Portland.

Bids from actual makers only will be considered, and parties contracting will be required to do the work at their own place of business, and not sub-let or assign to others.

No bid will be considered for less than one lot as specified above.

All bids must be accompanied by responsible guarantees, that in case of acceptance the person or persons making the bid will enter into the necessary contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject all bids.

The bids indorsed "Proposals for Buoys," should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded, under cover, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Bidders may, at their option, be present at the opening of the bids on the day and at the hour named.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL, O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals of Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards. The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows: Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust, treenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, dry goods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware, No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish, &c.; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No. 55, bellows. The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards: KITTERY.—Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48. CHARLESTOWN.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48. BROOKLYN.—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50. PHILADELPHIA.—Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50. WASHINGTON.—Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55. NORFOLK.—Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.

For flagging Fourth-street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.

For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment is to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Col. A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

TEAMING.
WANTED—Responsible parties to team iron ore about two miles, from a mine to railroad; mines about fifty miles from New-York City. Apply to BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN, HIS WIFE and daughter, the latter about 12 to 14 years old, to go in the country; the man to work as a laborer about a refinery; woman to do general housework, cook, wash, &c.; girl to act as nurse and do light housework; a good, permanent home; moderate wages to the right kind of applicants; must be ready to leave the City Monday morning. Apply in person, between 5 and 7 P. M., WELTON, No. 223 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUPERintend the development of a large silver-mining property in the State of Nevada; must have a thorough practical knowledge of mining, smelting and separating ores; undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capability and energy required. Address, with references, Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 15 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; none need apply but those who understand cooking and baking perfectly, and have good City references. Call, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 107 5th-av., at the basement door on 15th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, FROM July 1, to sell from stock of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, &c. None need apply but those having a trade already established. Address CLOTH, Box No. 6,056 City Post-office.

WANTED—FARMER AND GARDENER, TO take entire care of 100 acres, 5 men, 7 cows, 5 horses; a good house to live in, and permanent situation. Call on W. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO MEN ON RAILROADS, CLERK for a hotel in New-York. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 125 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, FOR A GENtleman's place; also, a good coachman and gardener. Call on LYNN & CO., No. 51 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A NICE TIDY GIRL, TO DO THE housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 57 Powers-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN DRESSMAKing at No. 26 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER at Southward's Shades, No. 26 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; would do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country; has four years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry and desserts and jellies; or as laundress, and can take charge of a dairy; no objection to the country; has several years' reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear—Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a competent seamstress and can operate Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machines; would have no objection to attend grown children. Can be seen on Thursday at my former employers, No. 72 East 19th-st. The best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress in a nice private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do sewing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A EUROPEAN LADY, A POSItion in an American or foreign family in city or country; would assist in household affairs, in the care of children, in sewing; no objection to traveling. Call or address for three days at No. 86 Irving-place, corner Gramercy Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 East 42d-st., near Madison-av.; satisfactory reasons given for changing; none but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH, PROTESTANT woman, a situation; can cook meats, game, pastry, creams, jelleys, bone, lard, soups of all kinds. French, English or American; good reference. Inquire at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, &c.; has good reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and sewer; is willing to be generally useful; has the best references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended woman as cook and laundress; no objection to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotchwoman as cook or to take charge of a house for the Summer months; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or to wait on an aged couple; wages not as much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 301 2d-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, GOING OUT BY THE day, would wish to get work for a month or two in the country, by the week or month; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 232 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE situations—man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and can take care of horses and make himself useful; wife as chambermaid; both willing to work for moderate wages; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employers; he is very obliging. Address, for two days, M. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman (a married man) who understands farming in all its branches, and likewise of raising of stock, having had some of the best situations in the country; can give good reference. Address G. B., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, English; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; is eight years in this country. Apply to B. G., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; town or country; has first-class reference. Can be seen at McNicol's stables, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, JUST arrived from Glasgow, where he has had considerable experience, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or to assist in the office. Address R. R., care Prof. A. C. Barry, No. 374 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man with first-class City reference; has no objection to City or country. Call or address, for two days, at Kamps' Club Stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately arrived; speaks French and English; understands book-keeping, and is accustomed to the hardware trade; is not afraid to work. Address BROUARD, No. 550 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT experienced coachman, who also understands plain vegetable gardening; no objection to the country; first-class City references; will work for moderate wages. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who has skill and practical experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can produce the best of reference in that capacity. Call at, or address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT (young man English) as coachman and gardener; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address SAMUEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S OR GARDENER'S situation by a single American man; long experienced City driver; five years in last place; will go anywhere, or do anything; intelligent and faithful; City reference. Address GEORGE, No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who has skill and practical experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can produce the best of reference in that capacity. Call on or address J. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent man as assistant book-keeper, shipping or entry clerk; best of reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, SOber, steady man, as coachman or plain gardener, or to work on a farm; good reference if required; willing to go to any part of the country. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married man as coachman and gardener; has no incumbrance; the best of reference given from his last place. Address J. Q., Box No. 217 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A USEFUL GOOD man, who understands the care of horses and cows; can furnish the best references. Address M. M., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of a team of horses and a colt, in either city or country; best of references furnished. Inquire No. 185 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family; best of City and country reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AN AMERICAN AND WIFE WOULD like to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; best of City references as to responsibility, character, &c. Call on or address, for one week, T. B., No. 446 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant man, a situation in an office to go errands an make himself useful; best of City reference. Address J. R. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a middle-aged man. Address A., Box 194 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE CYLINDER boilers, 24x24, nearly new, with fronts and connections complete. Can be seen at DODGE'S manufactory, 119th-st. near 3d-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT DOCtress and Business Medium, has returned to No. 310 3d-av., near 26th-st., and will again astonish all who consult her, by describing their friends, telling names, &c., that no other medium has ever done. Ring bell No. 1.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM POland, tells past, present and future.; No. 42 Stanton-st., Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture on suite.

DESKS, CHAIRS AND ABOUT TWENTY feet of railing wanted at No. 51 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2?.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, NO. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........................19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 22; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,338	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,700	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, June 16
LOUISIANA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
ETNA..........SATURDAY......June 16
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY......June 20
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY......June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London....40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris....50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA..........WEDNESDAY, July 4.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, June 16
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, June 23
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M., From Pier No. 4 North River.
The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the following elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:
EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. R. GAGER, will leave Pier 9, N. R., on Saturday, June 16. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class. | Second-class. | Third-class.
$175 to $200. | $125. | $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage..........$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 16.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ATKINS commanding, of the Empire Line, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 13, North River, and will sail for Savannah SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

(Old Dominion and North State Line,)
From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship
WHIRLWIND,
HENRY FARGO, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 184 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
3:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide gas, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,358 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 87 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

TO DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, NURSES AND OTHERS.—Fresh lot of Romish CAMOMILE FLOWERS, consisting of twenty (20) barrels, at 20c. per pound. For sale at No. 24 Mott-st. J. CLINE.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK

Will leave from foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	7, 10	A.M.	Wednesday,	6, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	8, 10½	A.M.	Thursday,	7, 2¼	P.M.
Saturday,	9, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	8, 2½	P.M.
Monday,	11, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	11, 6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	12, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	12, 7	A.M.
Wednesday,	13, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	13, 7	A.M.
Thursday,	14, 4	P.M.	Thursday,	14, 7	A.M.
Saturday,	16, 10	A.M.	Friday,	15, 9½	A.M.
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Saturday,	16, 1	P.M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A.M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st. at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Jay and 34th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Fare to Rockland Lake, 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The POMONA will leave the foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M. every SUNDAY MORNING, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall each way.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC,

of the CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM, and its friends, will take place on FRIDAY, June 15, 1866. The company will leave the pier, foot of Christopher-st., at 9½ o'clock, and go by the steamer THOMAS E. HULSE to BLUFF GROVE, FORT LEE, returning about 6 P. M. A band of music has been engaged, and a pleasant time is anticipated. Spiritualists, and friends of Progress generally, are invited to join in this excursion. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. To be had at the *Banner of Light* Office, No. 544 Broadway, up stairs; McFarland's boook-store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. N. B.—Should the morning of the 15th be stormy, the excursion will be postponed until the following Tuesday.

EXCURSION OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will take place on MONDAY next, June 18. All persons that have not purchased tickets can get them on board the barge *Wm. H. Morton*, at the foot of Christopher-st., N. R., where she will lie from 7 to 9½ o'clock A. M., while the steamer goes around to collect a portion of the company.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.
N. B.—Refreshments can be had on board the barge.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

NYE'S IMPROVED DAMPER.—THIS article, just patented, is one of great practical utility, which every consumer of fuel wants, and which has been pronounced by the most scientific and practical men to be superior to anything of the kind before produced, being adapted alike to the stove funnel and chimney flue, and must meet an immense sale throughout the country.
State, county, and town rights for sale.
Apply to either of the undersigned.
S. R. NYE, } Barre, Mass.
G. G. BATES, }
WM. H. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.
or H. CARRUTH & CO., No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

CABINET-MAKERS TOOLS AND work-bench wanted, suitable for plain work.
CHARLES BURT, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

LADY INVALID—IF YOU WISH REGULAR medical treatment consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 Third-av., (near 10th-st., New-York,) and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Madame D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.
Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. FULLER TREATS ALL PRIVATE and skin diseases, scrofula and eruptions. New office, No. 23 Chamber-st., corner of Centre. Preventatives against disease and pregnancy for sale at drug-store, corner of Chamber and Centre sts.

N. D. THOMPSON, M. D., HYGIENIC Physician, Swedish movement, No. 140 West 16th-st., New-York. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. Prescriptions given for the prevention of Cholera and other epidemic diseases. Also, best mode of treatment.

MME. DECOLAM, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 9 till 9. Past, Present and Future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 49 East 28th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. MANCHES RElieves at one interview, with or without medicines. The Persian Drops never fail. Price $5 by mail, or at office No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

DR. SELDEN'S TREATMENT FOR LADIES in trouble is always successful at one interview. Office No. 233 Bleecker-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBANS AND CHILDREN'S HATS—Splendid bonnets and very stylish, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Traveling bonnets and Sundowns, straw bonnets and hats, at $1, also $2 each. School hats $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN..........Manager
J. SCHONBERG..........Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT..........Treasurer

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
ÆRIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
COMPRISING
Mons. ETIENNY BUISLAY,
Mons. ADOLPHE, Mons. AUGUSTE, Mons. JULIO, Mons. GREUET, Mons. JUSTIN, Mast. JOAQUIN, Mlle. LUISA } BUISLAY,
IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS, COMPRISING THE NIAGARA LEAP,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
DOUBLE GIANT SWING,
And other Novel and Daring Tours de Force.
Owing to the destruction of the Academy of Music, at which these wonderful artists were engaged to appear, and as the New Bowery Theatre was the only establishment in New-York of sufficient size in which to perform their MARVELOUS ACTS, they will, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 16, inaugurate
A SUMMER SEASON,
with the production of the new burlesque drama of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
Which was performed by this TALENTED FAMILY FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS in Paris, and has been adapted expressly for their opening in New-York, by J. Schonberg, Esq. They will be supported by a FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
INCLUDING
Miss SALLIE HINCKLY, Mrs. ALECIA THORNE,
Mr. FRED. WOODHULL, Mr. GEO. BOUNDY,
Mr. L. R. BENNEUX, Mr. J. W. PEMBERTON.
(Their first appearance in the ATLANTIC STATES.)
Mr. GEO. BECKS,
(Late of Niblo's Garden,)
Mr. ALFRED BECKS and
Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN,
(Of Academy of Music, Brooklyn,)
Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILLIAMS,
And a number of Auxiliaries;
Mme. STREBINGER,
Primiere Danseuse, from the principal Australian Theatres, assisted by
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSI,
(Late of Academy of Music,)
And in order to add to the effect of this grand production
A COMPANY OF SKATERS
have been engaged, and will be led by the
ICE QUEEN,
Miss CARRIE MOORE.
The extravaganza of "THE SHEEP'S FOOT" will be produced with New Music, by Prof. Charles Schultz, Conductor of the Orchestra, and late of San Francisco. Intricate Mechanical Effects, by T. MORGAN and Assistants.
New and Magnificent Scenery, by Mr. HILLIARD.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
LAST PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her from the last novel of Charles Dickens Esq., by
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Received nightly with great applause, and should be witnessed by all who desire to spend
"AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8, and the performance terminates at 11.

"ENGLISH COMIC OPERA."

NEW FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THURSDAY, June 14, by special request, the
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
FRIDAY, June 15, second night of the
ROSE OF CASTILE.
Tickets—Balcony Boxes, $2; Parquette, $1 50; reserved seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and during the week.
THE FASHIONABLE UP-TOWN RESORT.
First week of the following new acts:
THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT.
ANNA MARIA JONES. EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, June 18, 1866.
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,)
Prior to his departure for Europe by his friends in New-York City. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS.
ALSO,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
BARS, LACE NETTINGS,
TARLATANS, &C.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, JACQUARDS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

GEORGE BURGESS & CO.,

NO. 53 MURRAY-ST.,
Have just received an invoice of CORK CARPETING, both printed and plain.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.—Immense reduction in the price of carpets. Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, $1 75; domestic tapestry, $1 50; all wool ingrain, 70c.; three-ply, $1 80; extra superfine, all wool, $1 and $1 25; cotton chain, 40c.; mattings, 35c.; oil-cloth, 50c. to $1 per square yard. All goods warranted as represented. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., corner 8th-av.
P. S.—I have the largest general assortment of furniture in the City. Parlor and bedroom suits, &c. All goods warranted.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned in pursuance of the provisions of Title 1, chapter IV, part II of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, have this day formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of PHILANDER REED.
That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general produce and commission business, and in dealing in articles, merchandise and property appertaining thereto.
That PHILANDER REED is the general partner interested in said partnership, and THOMAS MURPHY is the special partner interested therein, and that the said PHILANDER REED resides in the City, county and State of New-York, and the said THOMAS MURPHY resides in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York.
That the said THOMAS MURPHY, the special partner herein mentioned, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash.
That the said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of May, 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.
In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this 23d day of May, 1866.
PHILANDER REED,
THOS. MURPHY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SEYMOUR, KINGSLAND & ADAMS is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. CHARLES SEYMOUR alone will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
GEO. KINGSLAND,
HENRY K. ADAMS.

A copartnership is this day formed under the firm, name and style of SEYMOUR, ADAMS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a produce commission business, at No. 83 Dey-st.
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
H. K. ADAMS,
T. B. BLOOMFIELD.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.

No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DRAKE BROTHERS, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
W. F. DRAKE, } General Partners.
A. A. DRAKE, }
JAMES M. DRAKE, Special Partner.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business of stock brokers and bankers, under the same name as heretofore, at the above address.
W. F. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SIMONSON & SHEPHERD, oyster dealers, at the foot of West 10th-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. W. SIMONSON will liquidate all bills, who will still carry on the business at the same place as heretofore.
D. W. SIMONSON,
A. SHEPHERD.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing the great drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all the ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
appearing in her original character of
TOPSY, TOPSY,
and for the last time on the occasion of
HER BENEFIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, JUNE 18, the great temperance drama of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. CLARKE in his original character of EDWARD MIDDLETON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 16, at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF M. CHAMONIN.
ROQUELAURE.
Comedy Vaudeville, in 4 acts, by M. M. Leuvin and Lhirie.
LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.
Comedy in 1 act, by Leon Gozlan.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

PAGE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
LASHED TO THE SHROUDS OF THE HARTFORD,
ENTERING MOBILE BAY
TO ATTACK THE CITY OF MOBILE.
The exhibition of the painting, under the auspices of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
WILL OPEN, TUESDAY, JUNE 19,
AT THE
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Library, Astor-place; at branch offices, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at No. 72 West 34th-st., and at the door.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 7¾.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
THIS EVENING,
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.
During unfavorable weather the concert will be given in the large and elegant hall connected with the establishment.
SATURDAY, at 4, AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH,
admitting to the entire series during three months, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Terrace Garden.
N. B.—Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

CHICKENS.

LIVE CHICKENS ON PAPER.
In imitation of a painting in oil by A. F. TAIT. It is so successful
A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
that even connoisseurs generally take it for the original.
Size 10x12. Price $5 per copy.
Sold in all first-class picture-stores throughout the country.
Will also be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers. L. PRANG & CO.,
No. 159 Washington-st., Boston,
No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—INSTRUCTION IN penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Private rooms may be secured. No vacation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISPOSE OF A valuable horse he has owned for the past three years. The horse was bred in Orange County, and comes of the very best stock. He is now 12 years old, a bright bay, 16 hands high, and of great style and beauty; is a splendid traveler, of great endurance, can trot in not far from 3 minutes, and drives equally well in double or single harness. He is full of spirit, but at the same time perfectly gentle and manageable, and is without a fault or vice of any kind. His owner has not the time to use him, and this is the only reason he parts with him. A written guarantee that the horse is all he is represented will be given to the purchaser. Apply to FISHER & CO., corner of 22d-st. and Lexington-av., where the horse can be seen.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR animal, sired by *Robin Hood*; a thoroughbred of the *Messenger* stock; dam *Membrino*; a powerful horse, suitable for a large express wagon or as a first-class dray horse; warranted sound, kind, and true in every way. He may be seen at Adams & Co.'s express stable, rear of the office, on Monday, Wednesday or Friday. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND MAIL PHAETON, in elegant order.
A second-hand no-top square-box buggy, in good order.
A second-hand willow phaeton *vis-a-vis*, to be sold very cheap.
Second-hand coupe rockaway. Apply at
BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH horses, about fifteen hands high, gentle in double or single harness; any one wishing a team for a light carriage would do well to examine; to be sold as a team or single; either horse would do very well for a lady's basket wagon. Can be seen on Saturday, 16th inst., at RYERSON & BROWN'S, corner of University-place and 13th-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM, 15 hands, trot in 2:45; one team, 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; one fine 16-hand horse, suitable for family, buggy or saddle; trots 3¼; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable No. 268 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HANDSOME bay mare, six years old, perfectly sound, gentle and free; suitable for a lady's riding horse or light carriage; can be seen through this week at CASSINS & TERRY'S livery-stable, Nos. 46 and 48 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

A BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS, STRONGLY built, suitable for a doctor or grocer, will be sold cheap; also, two grocery wagons and harness. Apply in the liquor-store, corner Bond and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND STYLISH pair of horses, long tails and every way suited for family use in single or double harness or under the saddle; will be sold very cheap; price $700. Can be seen at Thompson's stable, No. 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILed by removal from No. 450 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, baggage-wagons, harness, saddles, &c., new and second-hand, for sale at auction THIS DAY at 1 P. M. by W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON IN GOOD running order, to be sold cheap. Apply at No. 61 West 31st-st., Thorne's stable.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES—Convenient to City. Terms $8 per month in advance. Send to office of Pennsylvania Coal Co., foot 41st-st., N. R.

FOR SALE—A SIDE-SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c., No. 96 Sullivan-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
SECOND WEEK
and enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed
RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, YOUNG AMERICA,
and
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering
FORTY PERSONS.
Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.
This FRIDAY EVENING, June 15,
will be performed the very laughable Pantomime entitled
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
GABRIEL RAVEL..........as..........Romeo the Dandy.
ANTOINE RAVEL..........as..........the Clown.
Harlequin..........by....YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with the
THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE
BY YOUNG AMERICA,
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never before attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.
After which will be performed a Grand Ballet, under the direction of M. VAN HAMME, entitled
THE STAR OF THE RHINE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK, SECOND GRAND MATINEE.
VOL AU VENT, (first time,) THE MILLINERS, and a grand Ballet Divertisement.
IN THE EVENING at 8 o'clock, first representation of THE SCHOOLMASTER, the beautiful Grand Ballet of THE VIVANDIERE, the MARTINETTE FAMILY and the TRAPEZE.
The programme changed nightly.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the glorious bill of Brougham's comedy,
FLIES IN THE WEB,
and
HIS LAST LEGS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 15,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear for the last time but one as CORYDON FOXGLOVE, in his own comedy, of
FLIES IN THE WEB,
and in the famous farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as FELIX O'CALLAGHAN.
Between the 2d and 3d acts of the Comedy the Orchestra will perform for the "first time,"
THE SCOTCH POLKA,
composed by JOHN BROUGHAM, and dedicated to Capt. JUDKINS; the orchestral arrangement by ROBERT STOEPEL.
MONDAY, June 18, will be presented Brougham's world-famous extravaganza POCAHONTAS, with new scenery, new dresses, new appointments, new representations, new jokes, and all the modern improvements.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½ o'clock. Begin at 8.
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.
THIS EVENING.
The performance will commence of Powers' famous comic drama, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty..........Mr. DAN. BRYANT
with the song "Flaming O'Flanigans."
Nina, with song..........MISS ROSA COOKE.
In the course of the piece, an IRISH REEL by Mr. DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE.
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, with song..........Miss Rosa Cooke
MONDAY, June 18.
CHANGE OF BILL.
Mr. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic impersonation of
TIM O'BRIEN, the IRISH EMIGRANT.
And also as
LARRY HOOLIGAN,
in the amusing peculiarity entitled
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING'S BENEFIT.
MISS FANNY HERRING'S BENEFIT.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
THE FAST WOMEN.
THE DUMB BOY OF ANCONA.
MISS FANNY HERRING
In various characters. Singing and Dancing.
Mr. G. L. FOX in three comic rôles.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING TURF.

A GREAT MATCH
FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP,
BETWEEN
DEXTER AND G. M. PATCHEN, JR.
The great match between these famous horses, mile-heats, three in five, in harness, for
$1,000,
Will come off
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
James L. Eoff's br. s. Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.
The making of this great match was preceded by a challenge from Mr. Eoff to trot Patchen the race in question, on the day named, against any horse in the world. It was promptly taken up for Dexter, and a race of immense excitement and importance is sure to follow.
A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11¼, 1½ and 3½ P. M.
The boat leaves James-slip-ferry at 2 P. M., and 34th-st. every five minutes.
Police regulations on the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 19—First Race.—The Jersey Stakes, half-mile dash. Second Race—Selling premium, half-mile dash. Third Race—The Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats; eight subscribers.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.—First—Hurdle Race six entries. Second—Purse $350, two-and-a-quarter-mile dash. Third—Hoboken Stake, $300, for three-year olds.
THIRD DAY—First—selling premium $400, two-and-a-half-mile dash. Second Race—Sweepstake premium, $200; dash two-and-a-half miles. Third Race—Premium $400, two-mile heats. Fourth Race—Sanford stake for two-year olds, dash of half a mile.
FOURTH DAY—First—Steeple Chase, $600; eight entries. Second—Sweepstakes premium, $400, for three-year olds; two miles; nine entries. Third—The Press Stakes, $700, three-mile heats; seven subscribers.
Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st., run daily to the Course, returning when the races are over.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same.
The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 132 (new No. 244) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED BY WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.—"Unique." Gallop by A. BERNSTEIN. Price 50c. "Oh Sing me to Sleep, Dear Father." Song and chorus by H. P. BANKS. Price 35c.

GRAND PIANO FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand Chickering grand piano for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 135 Grand-st.

THE STRONG LIBEL CASE.

Opening of Judge Nels[o]n for Senator Strong—Evidence For and Against.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Supreme Court-room was well filled yesterday, at the commencement of the Strong Libel Case, wherein Senator STRONG sues Mr. BENNETT for an alleged libel. Senators JULIAN and DUTCHER, Messrs. VAN VECHTEN and HUGH HASTINGS, of Albany, a number of prominent members of the bar, and a few spectators, occupied the ample room, while Mr. Justice BARNARD, with dignity and grace, presided.

Mr. WILLEMS, for the defendant, moved that the defence had the privilege of opening the case, saying that this was a case in which none of the allegations made in the complaint were denied, but on the contrary they had all been re-affirmed, and under these circumstances he contended that the affirmative of the case lay with the defendant, and not with the complainant in the case.

The Court remarked that the plaintiff was not confined merely to the allegation of the libel, but that he might put a witness on the stand to prove malice, and they would therefore have the affirmative of the case.

Judge NELSON said that the point was settled by the Court of Appeals, and it was a settled principle of practice both in English courts and in our own, that where the plaintiffs had any evidence to produce, the affirmative of the question belonged to them.

Judge BARNARD denied the motion, and directed Judge NELSON to proceed with the case for the plaintiff.

Judge NELSON then spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE NELSON.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: From your observation, gentlemen, since you have been in this court-room you are already satisfied that the issue you are called here to determine is one in which both the parties feel a deep interest. The issue that you are called here to try is important on both sides of this case. The plaintiff, a resident of your City, a man who has lived here for upward of thirty years, a man who has held nearly every office in the gift of you as a people, who has started in the ordinary walks of life and gone on step by step, with good name, fame, and credit, till he reached the high office of Senator o[f] the State of New-York, has brought an action before you, and you, to do him justice, are sworn to try the issues with the defendants ——— without feeling, prejudice or passion, but solely by the evidence that may be presented to you. Mr. STRONG, a resident of this city, held a seat in the Senate of the State of New-York. The defendant is the publisher of a newspaper in the City of Williamsburgh, or the City of Brooklyn, as it is now termed, and in that newspaper he took occasion to speak of the character of Mr. STRONG and to make a charge against him. That charge, gentlemen, is a serious one. It is a charge of which, if he is guilty, it would be your duty and the duty of the Court to send him to State Prison for a term that might be ten years. Whether that charge is true or false, whether he is guilty or not guilty of this crime, is the question you are to decide by your verdict.

Mr. NELSON then produced a copy of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, and read the charge complained of, which is as follows:

"I don't know that Senator STRONG has paid ten or twenty thousand dollars, but I do know that such sums were ready to be paid; and, furthermore, I know that a Senator who would try to bribe a member of Assembly, and who, as an individual, has bribed members of the Legislature, would not be very tender-hearted on the subject, and DEMAS STRONG is that man. Let him contradict it if he dare, and I will produce the facts."

Now, gentlemen, that charge was published near the home of Senator STRONG; it was published in the city where he lived nearly thirty years; it was published among those who knew him, knew him well, and those who knew of him by his reputation alone. That charge circulated throughout this community, and in the language of one of the subsequent articles of this defendant, it seems to have been circulated far and wide. As he says, "it has been circulated from the mountains of the Penobscot to the pig-tailed Chinamen of the Golden State." That is a statement which he subsequently made in regard to this libel, as we term it. It was not made by innuendo or insinuations; but it is a bold, open and plain charge that he had corrupted the members of the Legislature; that he had brought himself within the reach of the criminal law, which allows a punishment for ten years. We hear it stated in every day life that he who brings a suit to sustain his character or to defend it is a foolish man. The general proposition may be true, but you can push, hunt and charge men till they are compelled to bring it, and Senator STRONG was compelled to bring it. Into his own family was sent the newspaper, in which he was told, "You have bribed the members of the Legislature; you have committed an offence which justifies your imprisonment in the State Prison." That charge went not only to his acquaintances, but to his own home and fireside; and his sons and daughters read it, and when they read it they looked upon one another and upon him, and he considered it his duty in regard to them to refute the charge. It was the duty of this man to lay the question before a jury for them to pass upon. In this libel, this charge which is made in direct terms against Senator STRONG, they say the charge is not only true, but that they will present themselves at a Court of justice and prove its truth. They invited plaintiff to a test, and compelled him to meet them or go down to a public grave. Now, gentlemen, what do they say to us here? They particularize in their answer; they specify various things and names. They mention the names of certain men in the Legislature whom Senator STRONG corrupted. They claim that he paid money, and that answer comes in here to be tried before you. You will bear in mind the charge. That charge, and that alone, we are here to try; whether Senator DEMAS STRONG, as an individual, or otherwise, has corrupted or bribed members of the Legislature, and has committed the crimes specified in this answer. He can meet these charges against him when they point them out, and the law requires that they should point them out before they can give evidence upon them. Now the charge is plain, specific, and easily understood. The answer is equally plain and specific. If the charge can be proved by men worthy of credit, the plaintiff must take the responsibility. Now, then, it is important to both sides, that you hold the scales even between those parties. No politics enter into this contest. Even if they did, and we mean to do justice, they should be excluded from consideration. I know that we may all of us wrangle in political matters outside of the Court-room, but when we enter here the political din is hushed.

Mr. NELSON then read from Vol. IV. of Wendell's Reports, (case of KING *vs.* ROOT:) "The Press is a most efficient engine, and when directed to the destruction of private character, few can withstand its power. What is the appeal? What the protection against it? Who listens to the cry of innocence or regards the pain inflicted on the sufferer or his unoffending relatives? Does the public taste demand these bitter and unmitigated aspersions of private reputation which so crowd the newspapers of the day? It cannot be. A more exalted and humane feeling pervades the community, and, in a fitting case, a jury could render no more meritorious service to the public than in repressing this enormous evil. It can be done only by visiting with severe damages him who wantonly and falsely assails the character of another through the public papers. A vigilant watch should be kept over the editors of our journals to prevent them from becoming vehicles for the indulgence of private resentment. I have referred to that, gentlemen, although it was unnecessary to call to your mind the importance and power of the Press. We know it without the appeals of journalists. We know that in the active, busy community in which we live, the newspaper press, with its great power, conducted as it is ordinarily by men of learning, ability and industry, is to very many families and business men of the community the only public library they have. It furnishes a treatise upon every subject, and the public Press of the day, with all its liberty guaranteed under a free Government, has grown into a great power, and is a protector as well as defender of the rights of the people. I may make here comments upon the liberty of the Press. There are two rights dear to every citizen—the liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press. Aye, but, gentlemen, the liberty of speech does not mean that I should slander you to your neighbor. The liberty of speech does not mean that the foul breath of slander should be whispered against virtue and innocence. The liberty of the Press does not mean, gentlemen, that it shall be prostituted for the purpose of carrying out the personal hostilities of those who may manage it. The line of duty is higher and above that. In every profession and in every business there are different classes, and in the newspaper Press you, if you look back in your recollection, will fasten upon some newspaper that has been eking out a miserable existence, not by the honorable course of a public journal, but by gathering together all the dirt and filth of society, and making what they call sensation sheets. The liberty of the Press is to be protected. But, gentlemen, the defence of the public journals is easy—they defend themselves. If, as they assert, this charge made upon Senator STRONG is true, they had a right to make it if published for good motives and honorable ends. On the contrary, if it is false they had no right to make it. You will take this case as you find it from the proof, weigh it in the even balance of justice, and if they have wronged the plaintiff and fail to prove their charges in every jot and tittle, your verdict will be against them. There is one thing more, gentlemen. We cannot tell on the part of the plaintiffs precisely what course they intend to take. They tell us that they have published the charge and that it is true, and in the next paragraph they say "if it is not true, we publish it without malice and without any intention of harm." But one thing they said—that we were guilty of a criminal offence, and on that issue the suit is here brought, and we ask you, gentlemen, to give the plaintiff a verdict and convict this man who is on his trial. This opening is merely intended to give you a general idea of the case. You have heard the charge, you know the answer they make to it, and on the evidence, and on that alone, you will determine one way or the other.

The first witness called by the plaintiff was Henry Hustin, who testified that in 1865 he was clerk to Bennett and a reporter, and that the circulation of the paper was from 5,000 to 8,000.

Cross-examined—Q.—What was your business on the paper? A.—I was a reporter.

Q.—Were you a reporter on the paper on the 11th of May? A.—I presume I was.

Q.—Do you remember the article spoken of? A.—I do; I remember reading it in the issue it was published in.

Q.—Were you familiar with the management of the editorial department of the paper? A.—To a certain extent.

Q.—This libel was contained in a letter from Albany; do you know who was there as correspondent for the paper? A.—Not of my own knowledge.

Counsel—We propose now to prove that at the time of the publication of the alleged libel, that it was a matter of general report and knowledge as to who was the author of this letter, in which the libel appeared, and I think that that evidence is admissible, in mitigation of damage. If we give up the name of the party who wrote the article, it is admissible in mitigation of damages, and, also, that it was a matter of general notoriety in the community as to who the writer of that article was.

By the Court—Who was the regular correspondent of the *Times* at Albany at that time? A.—Edgar McMullen.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the general reputation of the plaintiff at the time the alleged libel was published in the *Times* as to the matter charged in the publication? A.—I don't know if I can answer that; I don't know a great deal about it; I have not heard many persons speak of that particular part of the charge.

THOMAS WALSH, of No. 46 Second-street, testified that he knew the parties to the suit. His cross-examination was in substance: That those of the same political complexion as Mr. Strong, who had opposed his election and worked against him all day at the polls, believed his reputation to be bad, and that all that was alleged against him was true, and the generality of the people believed that there was no foundation whatever for the charges, and that they were made from political prejudice—these as well as other rumors and reports.

Re-direct—Can you tell us what proportion Mr. Strong's friends bear to those who opposed him in the community there? A.—They were about one to five.

Q.—Which was the one and which was the five? A.—Mr. Strong's friends were the five, and those against him were the one.

Henry T. Lafetra, of No. 157 South Ninth-street, sworn—I was employed in the *Times* for five years; I left there two years ago; my duties were in the editor's room; when I left, the circulation of the paper was about 5,000 copies daily; I did not see the paper that contained this article at the time, but saw it afterward; a great many people used to ask me for my opinion as to Mr. Strong's reputation, and whether I believed the charges to be true; they did not express their opinions to me, knowing that I was employed in Mr. Bennett's office, and also that I was a friend of Mr. Strong; I think his reputation as a legislator was good; people generally asked for my opinion, but did not give their own, on account of my relations to the parties.

Gen. Philip S. Crook, sworn—I reside in Flatbush; I have known Mr. Strong for twenty-five years; he is by profession a lawyer; I believe he has done his duty to his country; he has some dozen children; I have been intimate with him for twenty years; I was not in the Assembly in 1864; he has held offices of trust in this City.

Cross-examined—When I first knew him he was clerk in a store in New-York; he went to California in the beginning of the gold excitement there; he told me he was in the gold business there; after his return he had been admitted to practice at the bar; in 1860 he was in business with me; I think he was admitted in 1859; he was Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward for a number of years, and then he was in the Senate; he was also Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; he was a member of the Committee appointed to perfect the consolidation between Williamsburgh and Brooklyn; he was engaged in public business of some kind ever since I knew him.

The counsel for the complainant announced that he would rest the case for the present.

The counsel for the defence asked the Court to rule that the paper in which the alleged libellous article appeared was in evidence.

This was opposed by the counsel for the plaintiff, and the point was argued at some length, and the Court finally ruled the paper as forming part of the testimony taken in the case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. BRIGGS, counsel for the defence, then opened the case, and said among other matter, as follows:

When measures of this kind come in—measures which look to the pocket of individuals—honest men will look to them, and the plaintiff looked to them, opposed them. The Senate was made up of thirty-two members, and he was one of them. The vote was expected to be close. If it could be kept sixteen to sixteen all would be right. Then the seventeenth man would be valuable. Finally the seventeenth man was said to be obtained; with STRONG it was now or never; he went over, in opposition to his previous course, to the expectations of his friends and all good, true men. He rose in his seat and explained his vote; he said no man knew how he was going to vote, and then voted in the affirmative. They knew he was sure; his price might be heavy but he was sure. He voted against the interest of the State and of his constituents, and pocketed the consideration. He was not only false to the State and his constituents, but to some with whom he should not have broken faith. The question of raising the salaries of New-York Aldermen came up. The Legislature passed an assessment list raising the salary to $2,500. The Aldermen were there, they always are, "thick as leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa." This man received most of the money. When the Legislature adjourned, others found that they had some interest in these affairs. They had done services and were to be paid from this fund, but the money had got into this politician's hands. Several meetings were held in New-York in reference to this one thing; one of them was at the Astor House; it lasted from early morn to night, and violence was shown to this plaintiff, but the matter was finally settled. He had violated his duty, received bribes and was false to his associates. There are other allegations, but no mention of them will be made at present. I might spend the afternoon in this, but we do not come here to place on record that he has himself received bribes. He is now on trial, and if we are successful in proving our points, and no doubt we shall be, I shall ask your verdict against such a man, guilty of such practices.

Mr. NELSON, one of the counsel for Mr. STRONG, then arose and said that he wished this case confined to a single issue. They did not wish to squirm or worm out, but they wished the case tried squarely. He then read from the article on which the suit was brought, and argued that the other side should not be allowed to drag in another issue, and crawl out of this, and then say that the plaintiff "sneaked."

Judge BARNARD said that he held this to be a charge of corruption against STRONG.

After some little further argument, the District-Attorney read the article in question, and then the defence proceeded to examine the witnesses.

The first witness called for the defence was JEREMIAH JOHNSON, of Rahway, N. J.

I know Demas Strong; I knew him in 1863; I have an interest in Kent-avenue; there was a bill introduced at Albany to have the street sewered; I tried to defeat it; I went to Albany and saw Mr. Strong; I employed him to care for that and some other interests I had there; I had some interests in dock property; I did not raise any money to defeat the bill; I employed Mr. Strong and paid him; I offered him $500 to look after my interests; I paid this money at the close of the session; I do not know what he did with it; I saw him afterwards in Brooklyn; he told me the bill was defeated; I received a telegram from him to the same effect; he never told me that he had spent money to defeat this bill; I paid him the money at my office after the whole thing had terminated.

Wm. G. Bishop was the next witness. He testified that he was a stenographer, and that a document shown him was a transcript of his notes taken on an examination of the plaintiff before Judge Lott, of the Supreme Court, and that Senator Strong testified to the facts stated therein.

The paper was read, and contained an examination into matters relative to a contract for grading and paving Third-street, in which Mr. Strong had something to do with releasing the original contractor from his contract. It was admitted in evidence, and the plaintiff's counsel excepted.

J. M. Mackey was next called. He testified that he lived in New-Utrecht, Kings County; had known Demas Strong for eight or ten years; was intimate with him in 1864 and 1865; had paid money to a party for the contract for grading and paving Third-street, an improvement under the control of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature; wanted to have some legislative action taken the Winter of 1864-'65, in reference to his contract; the contractor had assigned him his claim; wished to have the contract with the other party canceled by direction of the Legislature, and to be empowered to carry out the contract himself; the effect of this action would have been to put $7,000 or $8,000 into witnesses' pocket; had called at Senator Strong's office in Brooklyn in regard to the matter, to solicit his action in the Senate; witness had written the bill as he desired it himself; had a conversation with Strong in reference to it; he suggested some alterations in the bill; he said it was not in the right shape; at his suggestion witness altered the phraseology of the bill; the only alterations made were in the terms; there was no alteration made in the main features of it.

The plaintiff's counsel objected to this line of testimony, as no plea of any such action was set up in the answer, and after considerable argument on both sides, the Court admitted the testimony. Exception was taken by plaintiff's counsel.

The examination was continued. Witness could not fix the date of this conversation; it was some time during the session of the Senate; thought it was before the bill was introduced; does not remember what the precise words were that were used; Senator Strong suggested some words conveying the idea required more distinctly than witness had stated it; witness remodeled the bill in accordance with his suggestions; thinks that Strong said something about some money being required; witness asked him how much would be necessary; he said $175 or $200 might be required to spend among the boys, but that witness could come up to Albany to see about it; does not remember that anything else was said. This witness was not cross-examined.

Hon. John C. Perry, late United States Assistant District-Attorney, was next sworn: He testified that he was a member of the Assembly in 1864-5; knew Hon. Demas Strong during that period; knew the last witness, Mackey; knew about the bill in reference to the Third-street improvement of which he spoke, and had given notice of it in the Assembly; had a conversation with Strong after the bill had passed the House and reached the Senate; there was some opposition among some of the Commissioners to the bill; witness asked Senator Strong to take charge of the bill after it left the House; he agreed to do so; some days after Strong remarked to witness that the enemies of the bill were trying to defeat it, but that he (Strong) would do all he could to pass it; he suggested that if witness went to Brooklyn, he should see Mackey, who was interested in the bill, to come up and attend to it personally; he did not speak of money being connected with the bill; does not remember Strong coming to him in the House a little flustered and objecting to witness' action in noticing the bill; witness does not think he wrote a letter to Mr. Charles Goddard in reference to the matter; never wrote to Goddard on the subject.

Q.—On the whole you have no recollection of Strong coming to you while in your seat, and saying, "Perry, I see you have noticed a bill of this kind, hold on to your vote; there's money in it; there's $5,000 in it." A.—I have no recollection of his ever using such language to me; I had a conversation with him in reference to Senator Morgan, and the probability of his resignation, and that a new United States Senator would have to be elected in his place; had several conversations with Strong in reference to this affair; never had any conversation with him about money in reference to the United States Senatorship; have no recollection of money being mentioned at any of these interviews; never detailed any conversation to Chas. W. Goddard; do not remember Strong telling him that he had good news, to hold on to his vote, and he would guarantee him $2,000 for it; do not think there was $2,000 offered for a vote for Senator, or indeed any sum; what Strong did say was, that there had been a dispatch from Washington, and that there would probably be a vacancy for United States Senator, and that we should probably have the privilege of voting for a United States Senator before we adjourned, and wanted to know if witness had heard the news; witness told him he had not.

Senator Frederick Julian was next called. He testified that he lived in Chenango County, and was a member of the State Senate during the session of 1864-65; knew Senator Strong during that time; met him occasionally outside of the Senate Chamber, but not often; remember when the Central Railroad Bill was proposed; it was passed by the Senate and vetoed by the Governor; met Mr. Strong one evening at a private room, when this bill was spoken of; thinks it was in Senator Laimbeer's room; thinks it was also talked of in a caucus; does not recollect what was said; the bill was merely spoken of in connection with other matters; thinks Strong was opposed to it then: it was in legislative caucus that the subject came up; the bill was then under discussion; only remembers two conversations in regard to the bill at which Strong was present; the last occasion he spoke about the bill was at the caucus; witness was in the Senate when the bill came back; it was generally understood that Senator Strong was opposed to the bill; he sustained the bill when it came back to the Senate as against the veto of the Governor; never heard anything said against Senator Strong until some surprise was expressed at his change of base on the bill.

Q.—What was the prevalent reputation of Mr. Strong in reference to his integrity as a legislator? A.—I never heard anything against him; witness had no reason to investigate Strong's reputation, or to seek to find out the state of public opinion in regard to him; had had two or three conversations with him since the trial commenced.

Senator Dutcher testified to the same effect, but that he had heard the same charges brought against every other Senator, Mr. Julian included. He said that a set of lobbyists who were always there were in the habit of making these grave charges, for the sake of influencing votes, regardless of reputations.

The Court then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day. After to-day's session an adjournment will be had until Monday.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club—A Fair Start in Foul Weather—Clouds and Mist, but No Wind—The Fun of the Trip, with One of Its Penalties—What Became of the Joker—How the Yachts Turned the Light-ship—The Return Home—The Dinner, and How It Agreed With the Diners—The Close of the Race.

The Nineteenth Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off yesterday, and was as enjoyable to those immediately interested in it as could be expected, seeing that the entries for the race were but seven in number, and the weather most unfavorable. The entries were as follows:

SLOOPS.

Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	Area.	Allowance of Time.	
Annie	J. Heard	26.9	804.4	Sub.	32.26
Bonita	R. Center	52.5	1,041.2	Sub.	26.41
Dream	H. Center	26.6	685.5	Sub.	44.42
Eva	G. L. Lorillard	81.2	1,561.8	Sub.	10.13

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	Area.	Allowance of Time.	
Calypso	J. H. Bache	109.7	1,694.0	Sub.	6.56
Haze	J. Van Schaick	91.1	1,382.6	Sub.	15.20
Magic	Wm. H. McVickar	112.5	1,670.0	Sub.	7.29

The Regatta Committee was composed of Messrs. W. W. SHIPPEN, N. P. HOSACK and F. WESTRAY—Mr. H. MORTON acting as Secretary.

The steamer *Seth Low* took the members of the club, invited guests and representatives of the Press on board, at the pier foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 10 A. M., proceeding thence to the starting point, at the flag-boat anchored abreast of the Owl's Head, Long Island, followed by the steamers *Thos. P. Way*, *W. R. Fletcher*, *P. Crary*, *W. Tittamer*, and several others, crowded with spectators.

On board the *Seth Low*, guests of the club, were Admiral FARRAGUT, Capt. PENNOCK, U. S. N.; Col. WILSON, M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., Vice-Consul of the Netherlands; Baron DEMESNIL, Secretary of the Belgian Legation; M. O. BARROT, Secretary of the French Legation, and Messieurs PORTATIS and DE KERCHER, *Attachés* of the French Legation.

THE WEATHER.

It is a pity when so much depends upon weather as there does in a yacht-race, that whoever presides immediately over the meteorological department does not make a special dispensation of wind and sunshine in their favor, for of all the miserable methods chosen by mankind to beget a little fame for himself, and contribute to the enjoyment of his neighbors, is that one where he persists in sailing through rain and fog, with scarcely wind enough to tell you how it blows. Yesterday at starting-time the morning was almost as unpromising of good conduct as its behavior realized throughout the day. Heavy clouds hung overhead, wrapping the highlands of Staten Island in murky gloom, and shadowing the western shore of Long Island where it forms its portion of the picturesque boundary of the Lower Bay. Forts Lafayette and Richmond rose out of the mist like ill-shapen spectres—guards of the impenetrable gloom beyond.

The wind, if in courtesy it must be said to have blown at all, breathed lazily from the south-east, now and then giving a little unwilling puff which raised the nightcaps a moment from the headland to let them fall the next, engulphing them in a sea of cloud.

THE START.

If the programme had been followed faithfully, but such a thing never happened that we are aware of, the start would have taken place at 10:30. That it did not take place at the time appointed may be fairly attributed this time to the absence of the wind, as before stated, one of the invited guests whose absence would be considered an important drawback. At 11:30 there appeared those premonitory symptoms of a change of weather not unfrequently observable at the close approach of noon. The wind sprung up a little fresher, the clouds rose up a little higher, and up with it rose the spirits of the yachters and spectators, and the flag which was the signal for the start.

At 11:31 the schooners *Calypso*, *Haze* and *Magic* started, and at 11:55 the sloops *Bonita* and *Dream*, the *Eva* and the *Annie* not coming up to time. The little fleet bore sluggishly off toward Staten Island, followed by a crowd of companion yachts, not competitors in the race, among them the *Henrietta*, the *Jennie Cable*, the *Psyche*, the *Banshee*, the *Stormy Petrel*, *Snow Flake*, *Angry Cloud*, *Octavia*, *Alarm*, and *Vesta*.

The *Bonita* took the lead, and kept it passing through the Narrows; but once upon the broad bay beyond, and within the broader mist, all further reckoning of their comparative progress was for a time cut short.

The boat of the members now steamed ahead for the buoy of the southwest spit, to the west and south of which the yachts were to pass in their course to the light-ship.

As the *Seth Low* approached the buoy, the heavy seas with the incoming tide began to roll in from Sandy Hook, tossing the tugs in the rudest manner imaginable, and making frequent visits to the regions of O. S. P. quite excusable under the circumstances. If brandy be at all admissable into polite society, it surely must be when polite people go yachting, especially if they are not used to it—we mean the yachting of course. That it is a quieter of qualms there no longer exists a doubt in the minds of any who have tried it. As religion to the spirit when it is troubled, so is *eau de vie* to the stomach when it is on the "sad sea wave."

On the way down to this point there was considerable fun on board; fun which was rapidly making inroads on the staidness of individual sense of dignity occasionally conspicuous, but there was a sudden collapse as *Seth Low* began to behave himself in a most unhandsome manner for one who rejoiced in such a peace suggesting name and whose duty it was to tug, not tear. But of all the changes to which the unwelcome undulations of the briny sea gave birth there was none so noticeable as that which suddenly took place in a sallow faced gentleman of unfathomable resources of pun, and repartee and conundrum. Just as it were, this moment he was the centre of an admiring throng who "hung upon his oily tongue," from which sped right and left the latest *bons mots* of his own and of the Sunday papers. He had just asked the spectators "Why a swallow was like a smoky chimney?" when *Seth* sent his bow up heavenward, and the conundrumist was noticed to gulp suddenly and turn pale, then rush madly through the throng in the direction of the—"Hallo," shouted everybody; "how is it? what is it?" "Because it has a crooked flew," groaned out the unhappy martyr, as he disappeared somewhere behind the paddle-box.

"He'll find a swallow of his own that has got a crooked flue, I fancy," said an old gentleman with a red nose just peeping out of a white neckerchief, who now laughed immoderately for the first time since he left home.

SOUTHWEST SPIT.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the "Spit" was reached, and in a few minutes the yachts hove in sight, the *Calypso* leading and passing the buoy at 1 h. 14 m. 20 s., followed by the *Haze* at 1 h. 16 m. 25 s., the *Magic* at 1 h. 16 m. 36 s., the *Bonita* at 1 h. 33 m. 36 s., and the *Dream* at 1 h. 39 m. 50 s. Here it was almost dead calm, and although the yachts were being handled skilfully, there was but little interest in their progress at this point.

THE LIGHT SHIP.

Leaving the yachts to make the best of their way, the steamers *Low*, *Fletcher*, *Schultz* and *Tittamer* steamed up for the light ship, through a sea which was fast putting *hors du combat* companions for the stricken joker before alluded to. The *Thomas P. Way*, with its ten or twelve hundred sight-seers, got up in the nicest style for anything but yachting, and its contingencies, parted company, doubtless at the solicitation of the ladies, many of whom were noticed on their knees along the bulwarks.

The Light-ship saluted her unexpected visitors with all her bunting, and received the usual compliments in return. Half an hour's waiting here at last discovered the dim outlines of the approaching yachts, and revealed a change in position since last seen. The *Magic* first turned the Light-ship at 3h. 15m. 05s.; then the *Haze*, at 3h. 16m. 35s.; next the *Calypso*, at 3h. 17m. 09s.; and last the *Bonita*, at 3h. 24m. 37s. The *Dream* was in the land of shadows, and seemed so likely to remain there that, after some minutes waiting, the steamboats left her there to have her sleep out.

THE DINNER.

The turning of the *Seth Low's* bows to the northward was the preconcerted signal for an attack upon the good things under which we did not notice that the table groaned. Indeed, nothing groaned on the occasion that we heard of, unless it was the conundrumist who hadn't done with the crooked flue which he exercised in the hazy distance. The dinner was irreproachable, and appetites were in keeping. The wine was good, the wit was excellent, and the few songs which were volunteered were of such a kind as to make the knowledge still more unwelcome that the Academy of Music had been destroyed, by the remembrances they recalled of Susinis, Bellinis and Mazzolenes not to be heard again, nor anybody to replace them till November next, unless there should be another regatta and another dinner at it, with the same invitations all round.

By-the-bye, there was a *lucis naturæ* who was not thoroughly satisfied, and his weakness developed itself in the absence of finger-bowls. "Demmit aw! can't you get a fellaw a finger-bowl, POWAWS?" POWERS did get him a finger-bowl, and he, too, was happy.

THE RETURN.

Dinner over, the party approached the southwest buoy, by which the yachts were to pass also on their return trip. The weather at this time was, if possible, still more disagreeable, as a misty rain began to fall which narrowed the horizon to a circle of a hundred yards in diameter. At 5h. 10m. 20s. the *Magic* showed herself, followed by the *Calypso* at 5h. 13m., the *Haze* at 5h. 30m. 40s., the *Bonita* at 5h. 29m. 18s., with the *Dream* as yet unseen.

The wind now freshened considerably and the mist began to rise, and by 6 o'clock we could see that at last there was some spirit in the contest. The rivals could now see each other. It was difficult, however, to say what the relative positions of the yachts were here, even to distinguish them amid the crowd of other yachts that had come out to meet them. At last it could be seen that the *Magic* had kept the lead from the Light-ship, and she turned the flagship at 6h. 50m. 05s., followed closely by the *Bonita* at 6h. 50m. 55s., by the *Haze* at 6h. 52m. 30s., the *Calypso* at 6h. 54m. 40s., and the all-but-forgotten *Dream* at 7h. 02m. 10s. Salutes were fired in honor of the winners by the English steam sloop, whose men cheered gaily, and by other vessels in the harbor, and an answering gun resounded along the waters from Fort Hamilton.

The *Haze* having an allowance of 7m. and 51s. in excess of that of the *Magic*, and being but 2m. and 25s. behind her, is therefore the winner of the schooner race and of the prize for schooners; and the *Dream* having an allowance of 18m. and 1s. in excess of the *Bonita*, and being only 11m. and 15s. behind, is the winner of the sloop race and of the prize for sloops.

THE PRIZES.

The prizes, valued each at $250, were exhibited by the steward on board the *Seth Low*. That for the first schooner is a tureen of solid silver, beautifully chased, and having handles of twisted cable in frosted silver, ornamented with the classic visage of the "old salt"—Neptune. The prize for sloops is a salver of like characteristics and material.

After many exchanges of courtesy in salutes by flags and whistles, and the sonorous half-pounders carried by the small craft in the bay, the fleet "took heels and away" for home, which they reached with the deepening shadows of the night.

So ended the nineteenth regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, and if it were not all that it might have been, the members of the Club are the least to blame. If ever gentlemen were victims of "circumstances over which they had no control," to say something original to finish up with, they were the victims yesterday. "Time and tide wait for no man," is an old saw, to which might be added, "Nor will the wind blow at any man's bidding." It is to be hoped that the weather for the review of Tuesday next will be all that can be wished for, and that the next contest may be favored with

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
And a wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast."

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.—The Hambletonian Stallion, George Wilkes, again Defeats Lady Thorn, to Wagons—Extraordinary Fast Time.

Yesterday, on the Union Course, L. I., the brown Hambletonian stallion, *George Wilkes*, and the bay mare, *Lady Thorn*, came together to decide their second match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. In their first match, in harness, which came off the week privious, *George Wilkes*, with the odds of $100 to $40 against him, won in three straight heats in capital time. The friends of the mare attributed her defeat to the fact of her not being up to the mark in condition, and anticipated a reversal of the Judge's decision when they came together again, to wagons, in their second match. The attendance was far from being as numerous as on the previous match, the weather being heavy and threatening, portending rain, which, doubtless, kept many from visiting the course. The stallion was the favorite in the betting, $100 to $50 being currently offered on him; he was driven by JOHN CROOKS, and his condition could not have been excelled. *Lady Thorn*, as in her previous race, was driven by her trainer, DAN PFIFER. The stallion won in three straight heats, in extraordinary fast time, beating the best record to wagons of the celebrated *Flora Temple*.

First Heat.—The brown stallion had the pole, and a very even start was effected. At the upper turn *Wilkes* was half a length ahead of the mare, who broke directly afterward, and the stallion led a length at the quarter pole in 39 seconds, where he broke and the mare followed his example on the back stretch. At the half mile pole *Wilkes* was a length and a half ahead—time 1:14. He kept in front steadily all the way home, beating the mare to the score by two lengths in 2:27.

Second Heat.—One hundred to forty offered and taken on the brown stallion, who got a little the best of the send-off and led a clear length at the quarter pole in 37 seconds. The mare closed a little on the backstretch and was only half a length behind in 1:12¼. On the three-quarter stretch, *Wilkes* trotting magnificently, widened the gap, and a splendid race up the home stretch resulted in the brown stallion beating the mare to the score by half a length in 2:25, without having made a break in the heat.

Third Heat.—Betting one hundred to twenty on *Wilkes*, who got off first and led a length at the quarter pole in 36¼ seconds. On the back stretch the mare closed up finely, and they went lapped for some distance, the stallion gradually showing in front and passing the half-mile pole half a length ahead in 1:13. At the three-quarter pole *Wilkes* was a clear length before the mare, and the latter breaking on the home stretch left the stallion to come home an easy winner by two lengths in 2:25¾.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, Long Island. Match, $1,000. Mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

J. CROOKS named br. s. *George Wilkes*	1	1	1
D. PFIFER named b. m. *Lady Thorne*	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	39 secs.	1:14	2:27
Second Heat	37 secs.	1:12¼	2:25
Third Heat	36¼ secs.	1:13	2:25¾

Base Ball.

MUTUAL *vs.* EXCELSIOR.

The second nines of these clubs played together, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, with the following result:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
C. Hunt, s. s.	4	5	Dakin, c.	3	2
Waterman, 2d b.	4	4	Gulick, s. s.	4	1
Martin, p.	3	6	McCullough, 1st b.	3	2
Voge, 1st b.	4	5	Griffith, r. f.	2	2
Reed, c.	0	8	Jewell, p.	4	1
Coombs, c. f.	2	7	Whiting, 3d b.	2	1
Lee, 3d b.	3	5	Jepson, c. f.	3	2
R. Hunt, 2d b.	3	6	Neff, l. f.	4	1
T. Hunt, r. f.	4	4	McKensie, 2d b.	3	0
Total	27	50	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	
Mutual	5	9	0	11	5	2	8	10	0	—50
Excelsior	1	3	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	—12

Umpire—Mr. HUMPHREY, of the Eclectic Club. Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and W. H. Holt. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Contract for Lighting the City—Regulating the City Railroad Cars.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President GREEN in the chair.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Street Commissioner to contract for lighting all the public lamps in the City, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, was concurred in.

An ordinance was presented regulating City railroad cars.

Section 1 provides that it shall be the duty of the driver of each and every railroad car running in this City, on all the railroad lines that intersect each other, to reduce the rate of speed of their horses to a walk, on approaching a point fifty feet from such intersection, and continue at such speed until the cross-track is passed.

Section 2 provides that a violation of this ordinance shall be punishable with a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each offence.

It was laid over, and the Board took a recess until 9 P. M.

At that hour, on the roll being called, one member only, Mr. MACKAY, answered to his name.

The clerk then declared the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Singular Case of Alleged Swindling.

Yesterday, Mr. L. MORTON MONTGOMERY and Mr. A. H. CANEDO, both Southerners, were arrested in this City, on complaint of Mr. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, on a charge of swindling. Mr. TAYLOR alleges that some weeks ago the prisoners came to him, and, representing themselves to be agents of Gen. SANTA ANNA, stated that the General had commissioned them to purchase a steamer for his use, which was to be taken out to St. Thomas, where the General was then staying. Mr. TAYLOR, believing their representations, went out with the steamer *Agnes*, a vessel of about 700 tons, to St. Thomas, expecting there to receive the amount for which he had sold her—$100,000. On arriving he had an interview with Gen. SANTA ANNA, who informed him that the parties were not his agents, that they were not commissioned by him to purchase any steamer, and that in fact he had already purchased one, the *Georgia*, in which he was about to leave for the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR then returned with his steamer, and caused the arrest of MONTGOMERY and CANEDO, who were held to bail in the sum of $20,000 each.

MONTGOMERY is said to have been on Gen. PEMBERTON'S staff, and subsequently on Gen. LEE'S, and to have drawn up the cartel for the surrender of Vicksburgh.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Meeting of Christian Ministers—Address by Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Belfast, Ireland—The Objects of the British Evangelical Alliance—Suggestions to American Christians, &c.

In accordance with an invitation by circular, a large number of the pastors of Christian churches in this City met in the lecture-room of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) last evening, Rev. CHANCELLOR FERRIS presiding. The object of the meeting was to hear an address from Rev. JAS. McCOSH, LL.D., of Belfast, Ireland, on "The History and Objects of the British Evangelical Alliance and Matters Pertaining Thereto." On being introduced, Rev. Dr. McCOSH at once directed the attention of his audience to the teachings of the Gospel of Jesus Christ on the great subject of Unity. As Christ and his Father are one, so Christ and his people are one, and as Christ and his people are one, so his people should be one with each other. He was a Presbyterian, but he believed in the Holy Catholic Church, and had experienced no difficulty in reconciling the two positions. He referred to the efforts that had been made by devoted members of the Church of England, Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists and others. It was, he contended, a great Christian duty to exhibit this sentiment of unity to the world, and aim by such an exhibition to increase the spirit of union between churches of various denominations and churches in various countries. The fundamental principle of the Evangelical Alliance was simply that of exhibiting the unity of the people in the Church of God as a Gospel truth. He then made an interesting statement of the genial and Christianizing influence of the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance in and around the Cities of Belfast, of Berlin, and other places, where meetings had been held. The action of the Alliance induced mutual prayer among Christians in all parts of the world at the same time. The Alliance also established a means of diffusing general knowledge of Christian denominations throughout all parts of the world. It did not design to prevent controversy, but to release from it the asperities which too often characterize it. It sought to unite Christians in various acts of public usefulness. It sought to have the Divine origin and authority of the Christian Sabbath recognized. Protestantism needed a Sabbath; in Germany this doctrine had been trifled with, and they had no quiet Sabbath. Intelligence needed a Sabbath, Protestantism needed intelligence, and in order to have it, must have the Sabbath. Countries where the Sabbath was not valued lacked the enjoyment of true liberty. In the ratio of the development of religious truth and knowledge have been the spread and the strengthening of civil liberty in America and Great Britain. The alliance had united evangelical bodies in their opposition to Popery. The reverend gentleman then testified to the present exalted condition of the Christian Church and the machinery which it had at work for the promotion of the truth, but it had a tremendous contest against it. He showed how the errorisms of Oxford had led away young men, at one time intended for the ministry, into rationalism, who instead of preaching Christ, were to-day using all the accomplishments of learning in writing down the fundamental principles of our common Christianity. The alliance also applied itself to the wants of the peculiar populations of large cities. It also suggested, as he thought, rightly, the question. "Does the white man live for anybody but himself?" It was the glory of the Saxon race that wherever it had traveled it had carried the Bible—the open Bible—along with it. He thought that God in His providence had given this important question to the Christians of America to answer. The claims of the colored race had been presented to the Christians of this country in such a manner that it must seem impossible to avert it or to avoid it, without incurring the Divine displeasure. He did not desire to meddle with any local subject which they must understand in all its bearings better than him, but he entreated them as men and Christians, having the love of God in their hearts, to approach the solution of the problem propounded to them in the spirit of love, in which spirit he hoped to be understood as alluding to it. He should like to see conferences of Christians for the consideration of the elevation of other races by education—helping them to help themselves. He could not resist the opportunity of saying what had been the greatest of all the great things he had seen in this country; that was the unparallelied, patriotic devotion with which mothers—Christian mothers spoke of having given their sons to their country in the late war for the Union. He concluded by assuring the meeting that the Christians on the other side of the Atlantic yearned for a common understanding to exist between them and their Christian brethren in this country.

After the address had been concluded, an animated conversation took place on the subject of the address, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Mr. Buckram, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Prof. Martin, Prof. Smith, Prof. Shedd, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. Dr. E. H. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Schaff and others taking part. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of an Evangelical Alliance, as a means of expressing the essential unity of Christians, and as giving facilities for their co-working in their common interests and objects.

Resolved, That we also approve of the efforts now made to organize an American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and pledge to it our hearty coöperation.

Resolved, That we especially approve of these efforts as tending to increase the sympathy and fellowship between the Christians of Europe and the Christians of America.

Resolved, That we tender to Rev. JAMES McCOSH, L.L. D., our sincere thanks for his able and instructive address, and that we warmly commend him and his object to Christians in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That Rev. Dr. McCOSH be respectfully requested to prepare his address for publication.

The interesting proceedings were brought to a close by Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, of the American Tract Society, who offered the concluding prayer.

Testimonial to Hon. Wm. McMurray.

Last evening the superior officers of the Metropolitan Police assembled at the residence of Hon. WM. McMURRAY, there formally to present the magnificent testimonial which has for three weeks or more adorned a Broadway window. Among the gentlemen not connected with the Police Department who were present were Mayor Hoffman, Judges Barbour and Cardozo, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Gen. W. E. Prince, Cols. McMurray and Baldwin, Hons. James Brooks and Thomas Little, and Messrs. Henry Bergh, Joel Hart, and A. H. Cargill. Of the Police there were the four Commissioners, Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth, and Benjamin F. Manniere, the Superintendent, the four Inspectors, and nearly every Captain of the force.

The speech-making of the evening was comprised in two neat and comprehensive addresses, the first of which was by the Superintendent of Police, as follows:

MR. McMURRAY: The officers of the Metropolitan Police have requested me to represent them on this occasion, for the purpose of expressing to you their appreciation of you as a public officer and as a gentleman.

I am grateful, Sir, in having been made the medium for transmitting these sentiments of respect and regard. An acquaintanceship of many years' standing had given me opportunity to estimate properly your private worth, while the official relation we have borne to each other recently has qualified me to judge of your public value.

At the time, Sir, you took your seat at the Board of Police Commissioners there were very few among the members of the force you were to govern who knew you personally; indeed, I may say with propriety, you came into the Department with few friends; but you retire from it without leaving one enemy behind.

Sir, the Inspectors and Captains of the force request me to present to you the resolutions adopted by them at their meeting on the 28th of February last, and which they have had engrossed on this sheet, as a memorial.

Ex-Commissioner McMURRAY replied as follows:

MR. SUPERINTENDENT AND MESSRS. INSPECTORS AND CAPTAINS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE: I thank you for your complimentary resolutions, and for the beautiful work of art in which you have embodied your sentiments. I am only deserving of such a testimonial to this extent: that I endeavored to do my duty to the Department to the best of my ability. [Cheers, and "You did."] In my desire to make the Police the right arm of Law and Order, the protector of the citizen and the pride of the City, I was most fortunate in being associated with men—some of them of more experience than myself—who were animated by the same sentiments; and we all had reason to congratulate ourselves that we were aided by superior officers of experience, courage and intelligence. [Applause by the civilians present.] I carry with me into private life most pleasant recollections of continued kindness and courtesies received while I was with you. I shall always rejoice in whatever may contribute to the honor of the Department or to the success of each of you individually. [Applause.]

The resolutions to which the speakers above referred are handsomely engrossed and encased in a superb frame, which was suspended in the parlor where the company was assembled. The central figure of the testimonial is a fine pen-portrait of Mr. McMURRAY; several drawings illustrative of police subjects are interwoven with the border, and two central panels bear nearly the following text:

At a meeting of the Inspectors, Captains, with the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force, on the 28th of February, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. WILLIAM McMURRAY has this day taken formal leave of us as a Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, therefore,

Resolved, That we improve the occasion of terminating our official relations with Hon. WILLIAM McMURRAY to express our high appreciation of his considerate, just and manly administration of the responsible duties of his office, and on behalf of ourselves and the Police force to tender to him assurances of respect for his honorable character, and our earnest wishes for his future welfare and happiness.

At a late hour the company separated, after a very pleasant evening, profitably spent.

The Sanitary Police Report.

The weekly report of the Police Sanitary Company, which is to be submitted to the Board of Health this afternoon, is a follows:

Complaints of nuisance received	471
Notices served for abatement	1,039
Nuisances abated under service of notice	982
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	479
REMOVED FROM CITY LIMITS.	
Loads of night-soil	1,890
Dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats	126
Dead calves seized—"bobs"	12
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish, pounds, seized	10,750
Number of barrels of offal removed	5,700

BOWEN G. LORD, Capt. Sanitary Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS AND THE FIRE APPARATUS.—The Board of Fire Commissioners passed resolutions, at their last meeting, prohibiting any fire apparatus from running down any grade on any railroad track in the City, and called upon all magistrates to see that any violation of the ordinance in reference thereto be promptly punished. The new law is as follows: "Notice is hereby given that the following rules and regulations adopted by the Fire Commissioners will, on and after June 15, 1866, be strictly enforced. All apparatus are forbid running in the railroad tracks on the following grades, viz.: In Bridge-street, from Nassau to Tillary; in Front-street, from Bridge to Jay streets; in Jay, from High to York streets; in Fulton, from Clark-street to Fulton and Catharine Ferries; in Gold-street, from Willoughby to Johnson; in Myrtle-avenue from Cumberland to Raymond-street; in Fulton-avenue, from Cumberland-street to Hudson-avenue; in DeKalb-avenue, from Cumberland to Navy-street; in Myrtle-avenue, from Fulton to Bridge-street; in Fulton-avenue, from Myrtle-avenue to Jay-street; in Court-street, from Montague to Atlantic-street; in Sackett-street, from Court-street to Hamilton-avenue ferry; in Gold-street, from Front to Prospect-street; in Court-street, from First-place to Hamilton-avenue; in First-place, from Harrison-street; in Jay-street, from Nassau to Tillary-street; in Sands-street, from Jay-street to Hudson-avenue. The following ordinance was also adopted: "No fireman or other person, shall ride on any of the apparatus, either in going to or returning from a fire, or alarm of fire, or upon any other occasion. The drag-rope shall be the proper place for the firemen, except the officers in command, and it shall be their duty to prevent all boys and noisy and improper persons from taking hold of the rope or apparatus; and no other person other than a member, or exempt member of the Department, shall be allowed to take the tongue or tiller, or have command of any apparatus. It shall be the duty of each and every fireman to prevent boys or disorderly characters from congregating in or about the place of deposit of their various apparatuses; and no person will be allowed hereafter to meet or assemble in any of the houses connected with this Department, other than members or exempt members of the Department, or persons over eighteen years of age introduced by members of the company so visited, who shall be responsible for their conduct during such visitation. It shall also be the duty of all firemen to see that good order is preserved in and about the houses occupied by their respective companies, and to prevent any persons from habitually congregating on the walks in front of the houses of their said apparatus.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man named PATRICK O'CONNELL was arrested by Officer KENNY, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, on Wednesday afternoon, on the charge of entering the front basement of No. 97 Oxford-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY A. COX, and stealing therefrom five silver spoons and a silver fork. The lady detected the thief and pursued him to Flushing-avenue, where the officer took him into custody. The articles were found in his possession. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice CORNWELL.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Yesterday morning Mr. DORAN, residing in Harper's Court, while making some purchases in the grocery store, corner of Tillary and Jay streets, was attacked by a large Newfoundland dog, was severely bitten. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The dog was taken in charge of by the Forty first Precinct Police and killed.

THE WATER WORKS.—The Board of Aldermen and City officials generally, went on the usual annual excursion yesterday, to view the sources whence the city is supplied with water. They found everything in good order.

THE LATE HON. M. F. ODELL.—The funeral of the late Hon. MOSES F. ODELL will take place from Sands-street M. E. Church this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LICENSES.—The number of applications for liquor licenses granted yesterday was four only.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIGHT BETWEEN RUFFIANS—ARREST OF ONE OF THE NEW POLICEMEN.—Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, a brutal fight occurred on the railroad at Warren-street crossing, between a couple of bruisers, one of whom is named JOHN O'BRIEN. Officer JAMES NUGENT, being attracted to the spot by an immense gathering of people, attempted to restore order, when he was set upon by O'BRIEN and his friends, and was receiving very rough treatment, when Officer RAMSEY came to his aid and was also set upon, and a regular rough and tumble fight was the result. Both officers were kicked and bruised, but finally succeeded in securing O'BRIEN, when Officer WM. H. CAMPBELL, of the new Police, rushed in and seized Officer RAMSEY (who was in citizens' dress) by the wrists, and persisted in holding on to him, although told several times that he was an officer, both by Mr. RAMSEY and citizens. Finally, a citizen dealt CAMPBELL a couple of heavy blows between the eyes, which caused him to loosen his hold, and he was then arrested by the two officers and conveyed to the lock-up, but was afterward released on bail. Subsequently, O'BRIEN, who had managed to escape, was taken into custody by Officers NUGENT and FARMER, on a charge of assault and battery on the officer, and was locked up to await examination.

VISIT OF PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—Yesterday forenoon a delegation from Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company No. 18, consisting of Alderman S. P. JONES, Chairman, Maj. Thorp, John L. Hill, John Harrigan, Wm. J. Irwin, Robert Lynch, Joseph Sloan and James S. Thompson, arrived in Jersey City and are stopping at Taylor's Hotel. The delegation came on for the purpose of presenting to Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, (whose guests they were at the time of their visit last Fall,) with an elegant photograph 51 by 61 inches, and a set of engrossed resolutions. The photograph, which is executed in the highest style of the art, contains the portraits of 51 members of the Company who participated in the excursion to Jersey City and Albany last November. The presentation will take place at the house of Engine Company No. 1 this (Friday) evening. Yesterday the Philadelphians were taken in charge by Hon. NOAH TAYLOR, Foreman, PHILO SNOW, and others, of Liberty Company, who showed them around the city. The delegation came from Albany yesterday, where they had been to present a photograph and resolutions to the McQuade Steam Fire Engine Company.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at No. 172 Forsyth-street, on the body of PATRICK McCABE, an engineer in the stove polish manufactory of JOHN C. CORELL. It appeared in evidence that for some time the hoist-rope of the elevator has been in an unsafe condition. On Wednesday the deceased was ascending to an upper floor, when the rope parted, and precipitated McCABE to the basement, causing instant death. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, censuring the proprietor for permitting the rope to remain in an unsound condition. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 45 years of age.

[Advertisement.]

From Hon. Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, Newark, New-Jersey.

"Among the most valuable preparations for the toilet which has fallen under my notice is an article properly called SOZODONT, which, I am satisfied, is in all respects what its title indicates—A PRESERVER OF THE TEETH. It has been used in my family for some time, and proved to be a very serviceable cleanser of the teeth, as well as a very pleasant and cooling wash for the mouth. Besides the testimony of several of our most eminent physicians in its favor, the high standing of Mr. Van Buskirk in our community as a gentleman of integrity, as well as an experienced chemist, should be sufficient evidence of its efficacy and value."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST?"—Men stumble into wrong pursuits, and waste half their lives in a struggle against disappointment and failure. Every man of common sense can do something useful and be successful, if he find the right plan. Phrenology should be consulted. Written charts, with advice, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR
MERINO UNDERGARMENTS
For Hot Weather,
The greatest assortment at lowest prices.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,
(late A. Rankin & Co.,)
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 189 Broadway, No. 165 8th-av., corner 22d-st.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE SEASON.—The lightness, beauty and becomingness of KNOX's hats for the present season, are powerful recommendations, which the public seem to understand, and they are in great demand. The new store at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is thronged daily with customers, as is likewise the up-town store at No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHOES.—Ladies', misses' and children's boots, shoes and slippers, very neat, for pleasure trips. Special orders taken. Gents' and boys' boots in variety. J. F. WITHERS, No. 306 6th-av., above 19th-st.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Ville de Paris	June 16	New-York	Havre.
Hermann	June 16	New-York	Bremen.
Allemania	June 16	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	June 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Denmark	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Palmyra	June 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	June 6	Havre	New-York.
Mississippi	June 6	Bremen	New-York.
City of Paris	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Peruvian	June 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
Caledonian	June 9	Glasgow	New-York.
China	June 9	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, WEST INDIES, &C.

Corsica	June 16	Havana and Nassau.
Geo. Washington	June 16	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	June 16	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 20	Havana.
Fung Shuey	June 20	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, (except France,) per steamship *Hermann*, close to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.; for France, Italy and Switzerland, per steamship *Ville de Paris*, at 8 A. M.; for Ireland, per steamship *Etna*, at 10:30 A. M., and for Hamburg only, per steamship *Allemania*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana and Nassau, per steamship *Corsica*, close to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 14—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Mrs. Malcomb, Wm. Quinlan, James Steele, John Baillie, C. A. Wallinger, Robert Young and family, Geo. Berbraum, Charles Wills, Herman Keiss, Mr. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets..... 9 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 54 | Gov. Island.10 43 | Hell Gate.....12 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Flambeau, Alexander, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, J. Hand; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gen. J. K. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers W. C. Pierrepoint, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Constance, (Br.,) Fry, Quebec, C. L. Wright & Co.; Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Nonpariel, (Br.,) Low, Liverpool, Nimeris & Horton.

Barks Camilla, (Ital.,) Longobardi, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Echo, (Br.,) Henry, Gibraltar, Kremelberg & Co.; Albertina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Irma, (Br.,) Cummins, Sagua, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs America, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Dove, (Br.,) McBurnie, Pictou, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Eiche, (Hanov.,) Ploghoft, Rio Janeiro, via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fawn, (Br.,) Durkee, Port Spain, Trinidad, Jones & Lough; J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, Elizabethport, W. H. Ritch.

Schooners Avail, Dibble, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Fannie, (Br.,) Benson, Santa Martha and Savanilla, Miller & Houghton; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Philadelphia, Snow & Richardson; White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. H. Atwood, Rich, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloop Deep River, Berger, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow June 2, with mdse. and 470 passengers to Francis McDonald. June 14, lat. 40 40, lon. 70 35, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, Baltimore 60 hours, with coal to C. Griswold & Co.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, Bremen 26 ds., with mdse. and 552 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had one birth and three deaths on the passage.

Ship Superior, (of Liverpool,) Williams, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 600 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 9 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Bark Boas, (Norw.,) Torjusen, Bordeaux 29 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Lenoir, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to S. F. Small & Co.

Bark Verein, (Pruss.,) Apreck, Antwerp 39 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Coronella, (of Walton, N. S.,) White, (late Masters,) Jacmel 19 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf. June 11, Capt. Masters died, and was buried at sea.

Brig Cama, (Dan.,) Hoeg, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. F. Heidtmann, (Meckl.,) Beyer, Cadiz 53 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Brig Ivanhoe, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stockton, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. June 12, saw ship Molocka, from Swansea for Baltimore.

Brig L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway, N. S., with lumber, wine and fish to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Virginia, Lindsay, Newburgh, for Newburyport.

Schr. Restless, (of Scilly,) Weber, Palermo 53 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. May 29, lat. 37 16, lon. 51 50, saw a vessel, the Fred. H. Parker, dismasted and abandoned.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Krane, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Julia, Coffin, Columbia 12 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. D. M. Vaughan, Clifford, Virginia.

Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Mayo, Providence.

Schr. S. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 14—Arr. steamers Doris, from New-York; Ashland, do.; barks Grace, Leghorn; Doretta, do.; Frances, New-York.

Arr. brigs Milwaukee, from Rondout; Princeton, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Abbie—schr., stng. S. E., June 4, lat. 29 55, lon. 69 58.

Caroline—ship, standing S. E., was seen, June 7, lat. 39 08, lon. 61 11.

Edward Hincken—bark, from Liverpool for Boston, 24 ds. out, June 8, lat. 42 56, lon. 61 27.

James Henry—schr., from Mobile for Boston, June 10, 230 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook.

Pickwick—Br. schr., from Jamaica for London, 21 ds. out, May 28, lat. 36 27, lon. 49 40.

Syren—fishing schr., of Boston, had 350 quintals of fish, June 2, lat. 44 50, lon. 55.

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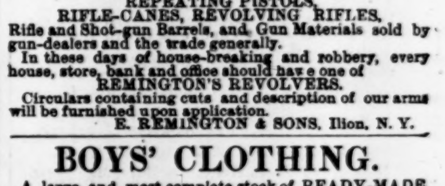

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, June 14, 1866.
73, 69, 17, 60, 58, 71, 47, 33, 52, 27, 28, 48, 39.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 382, June 14, 1866.
9, 78, 59, 7, 33, 50, 18, 76, 12, 72, 25, 21.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, June 14, 1866.
75, 65, 27, 42, 21, 58, 25, 59, 16, 57, 28, 73, 38.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 282, June 14, 1866.
46, 57, 75, 50, 45, 40, 42, 32, 26, 22, 47, 71.

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